

REPORT  
ON  
INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER  
INTO ALASKA

BY  
SHELDON JACKSON, LL. D.  
GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION  
IN ALASKA

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1906

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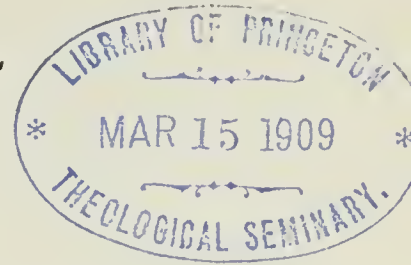




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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT



ON

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER  
INTO ALASKA

BY



SHELDON JACKSON, LL. D.

GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA

1906

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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	Page.
Action of the United States Senate .....	5
Letter of transmittal, Secretary of the Interior to the United States Senate....	7
Annual report of Sheldon Jackson.....	9
Distribution of the reindeer.....	9
Statistical tables—	
No. 1. Total number of reindeer in Alaska, 1906.....	10
No. 2. Annual increase of fawns, 1892-1906 .....	11
No. 3. Number of reindeer sold, butchered, or died, 1892-1906.....	11
No. 4. Increase from 1892 to 1906.....	11
No. 5. Number of trained sled deer, 1906.....	11
No. 6. Reindeer belonging to the Government, 1906.....	12
No. 7. Reindeer owned by Eskimos through apprenticeship, 1906....	12
No. 8. Natives in Alaska reindeer service .....	12
No. 9. Ownership of reindeer in Alaska, 1906.....	13
Summary of native ownership.....	13
No. 10. Reindeer loaned.....	13
No. 11. Receipts from sale of male deer to butchers and others, 1906..	13
No. 12. Congressional appropriations for the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1894-1907.....	14
Expenditure of reindeer fund, 1906.....	14
Review of report of Mr. Frank C. Churchill, special agent.....	14
Appointment of special agent.....	15
Salary of special agent.....	15
Length of visit to Alaska.....	15
Failed to avail himself of the opportunity of visiting the important centers of Kotzebue and Unalakleet.....	16
School buildings expensive.....	17
Conditions at Barrow.....	18
Carrying the mail from Barrow to Kotzebue.....	20
Lightering supplies from schooner to shore.....	21
Care of the sick and indigent.....	22
Cost of freight.....	23
Income of Mr. S. R. Spriggs.....	23
Transfer of Mr. Spriggs from position of Government teacher to that of Presbyterian missionary .....	24
Expenditures of Presbyterian Church at Barrow.....	24
Conditions at Wainwright.....	24
Conditions at Kivalina.....	25
Conditions at Kotzebue.....	26
Remarks of Mr. Churchill on Mr. Dana Thomas, Friends' missionary....	26
Conditions at Shishmaref .....	26
Conditions at Teller Reindeer Station.....	26
Remarks of Mr. Churchill on Rev. Tolef L. Brevig.....	26

	Page.
Annual report of Sheldon Jackson—Continued.	
Conditions at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.....	28
History of the work at Gambell.....	28
Expenditures at Gambell of the Presbyterian Board of Missions .....	31
Conditions at Unalakleet.....	32
Conditions at Sitka.....	32
Remarks of Mr. Churchill on Mr. William A. Kelly.....	32
No sectarianism.....	33
Wise division of territory among the denominations .....	33
Religious instruction encouraged .....	35
Physicians as teachers encouraged.....	36
Charter of vessels by the Bureau of Education exceptional .....	36
Loaning reindeer to mission societies .....	36
Opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General of the Department of the Interior .....	37
Loans to missions authorized by Congress.....	37
Denies newspaper report of address.....	38
General agent of education for Alaska received but one salary .....	39
Presbyterian Board of Missions requested by the Secretary of the Interior to pay half the salary.....	39
Action of the Synod of Washington on the Churchill report.....	41
Action of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America on the Churchill report.....	41
Comments of Dr. W. T. Harris.....	41
Introduction of domestic reindeer into Newfoundland and Labrador .....	42
Cooperation of the Treasury Department.....	42

## APPENDIX.

Exhibit A. Appropriation requested by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior with which to investigate the management of the reindeer herds in Alaska.....	45
Exhibit B. Dr. Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, requests permission to send an inspector to Alaska schools and reindeer herds on Bering Sea and make a special report on the same.....	45
Exhibit C. Comment of Rev. S. R. Spriggs on the Churchill report.....	46
Exhibit D. Comment of Mrs. John H. Kilbuck on the Churchill report.....	56
Exhibit E. Comment of Mr. Dana Thomas on the Churchill report.....	60
Exhibit F. Comment of Dr. E. O. Campbell on the Churchill report.....	61
Exhibit G. Comment of Rev. T. L. Brevig on the Churchill report.....	70
Exhibit H. Comment of J. A. Gustafson on the Churchill report.....	79
Exhibit J. Comment of Rev. Axel E. Karlson on the Churchill report.....	80
Exhibit K. Official letter of Judge Frank L. Campbell.....	81
Exhibit L. Salaries of Government officials in Alaska in 1886.....	82
Exhibit M. Decision of the Secretary of the Interior that the Presbyterian Board of Missions ought to pay one-half of the salary of the general agent of education for Alaska .....	82
Exhibit N. Recommendation of the Commissioner of Education that the salary of the general agent of education for Alaska be made \$3,000 per annum .....	83
Exhibit O. Mr. Churchill does not go ashore at the important village of Kotzebue.....	83
Exhibit P. Statement of Government teacher with regard to fawns at Unalaska.....	84
Exhibit Q. Correspondence with regard to the introduction of domestic reindeer into Newfoundland and Labrador .....	84
Exhibit R. Comment of Dr. William T. Harris on the Churchill report.....	94

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

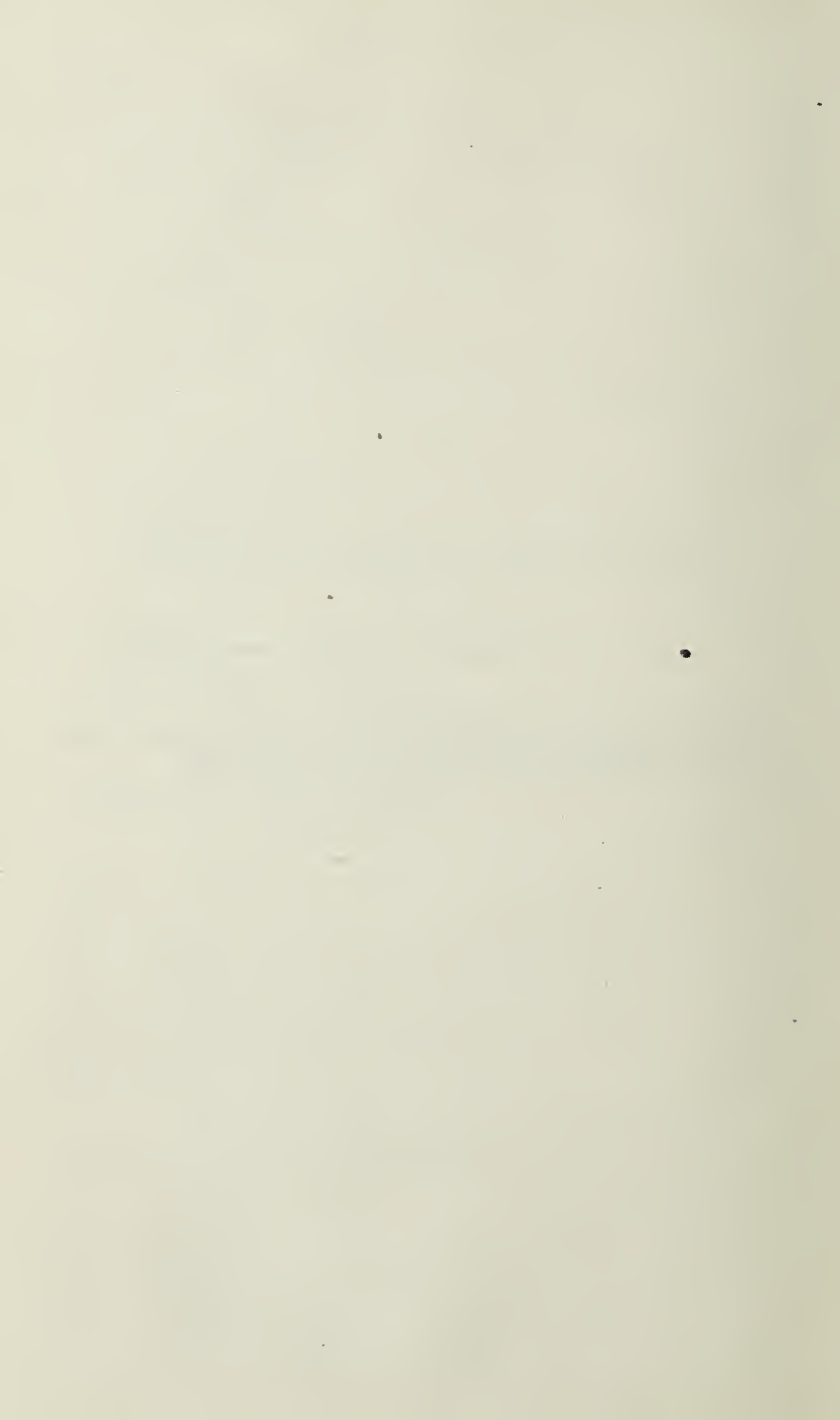
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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*May 14, 1908.*

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit a copy of the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the work of introducing reindeer into Alaska during the season of 1906.

CHARLES G. BENNETT, *Secretary*.



## LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., May 19, 1908.*

SIR: By direction of the President, and in response to Senate resolution of May 14, I transmit herewith the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the work of introducing reindeer into Alaska during the season of 1906. The Interior Department will not require any printed copies of this report.

Very respectfully, JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,  
*Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
*Washington, May 18, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your Office, of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted on the 14th of May, 1908, directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a copy of the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the work of introducing reindeer into Alaska during the season of 1906. In compliance with this resolution I have the honor to forward to you herewith the report referred to.

After twenty-three years of devoted and indefatigable service Doctor Jackson withdraws from the Alaska service, his resignation to take effect on the 30th of June, 1908. In consequence of illness, his active direction of education and the reindeer service in Alaska came to an end early in the year 1907. The report herewith presented, accordingly, covers the last full year of Doctor Jackson's service as director of the Alaskan Division of the work of this Office. The measures which have been taken since the month of March, 1907, for the furtherance and improvement of this work in Alaska are set forth in the Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1907, and in the Rules and Regulations Regarding the United States Reindeer Service in Alaska, adopted June 10, 1907.

Very respectfully, ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,  
*Commissioner.*

The Honorable The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE  
INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,  
*Washington, February 17, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the sixteenth annual report (covering the year 1906) on the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska.

The preparation of the report was delayed over a year, waiting the reception of important reports from Alaska.

The year 1906 completes fifteen years of the enterprise of introducing domestic reindeer from Siberia into Alaska.

Fifteen reindeer stations were centers of this industry. Each station is under the care of a resident superintendent, and the whole region was divided between two district superintendents, who traveled from place to place inspecting the stations in their districts and striving to maintain uniformity of methods throughout. All superintendents are in correspondence with the Bureau of Education and must submit detailed annual reports.

Early in the history of the enterprise the Bureau of Education adopted the following plan for the distribution of the reindeer among the Eskimos: Small herds of reindeer (usually 100) were loaned to mission stations as an equipment for the industrial training of the Eskimos, the loan to be repaid to the Government at the end of a specified period (usually five years) by an equal number of young deer in the same proportion of males and females as the original loan (25 males and 75 females), the mission retaining the increase that had accumulated during the term of said loan. On its part the mission receiving the loan trained a corps of Eskimo apprentices and supported them during their term of apprenticeship. At three stations—Barrow, Gambell, and Iliamna—the Government itself supports the native boys during their apprenticeship.

At each station the resident superintendent selects promising and ambitious young Eskimo men, who become apprentices in the rein-

deer industry for a period of five years. At the end of every year of faithful service each apprentice receives two deer. At the close of his five years' apprenticeship each apprentice who has proved himself reliable and industrious has earned a sufficient number of deer to enable him to start out for himself as an independent herder.

However, he must remain under the supervision of the superintendent of his station. With the approval of the superintendent he is allowed to kill his surplus male deer and sell the meat for food and the skin for clothing. He is encouraged to use his sled deer and earn all the money he can by the carrying of United States mails, passengers, and freight. In this way many enterprising Eskimo young men have become self-supporting.

During the past three winters the Eskimo herders at Wales and Shishmaref have been accustomed to drive part of their herd over the frozen tundra a distance of about 150 miles to Nome, and there kill and sell to the butchers several of their surplus male deer. In this way they earned \$3,229.35 during the winter of 1905-6.

Under no circumstances was an Eskimo allowed to sell female deer, except to the Bureau of Education. This measure has been adopted in order to insure the reindeer industry remaining in the hands of the natives until there is a sufficient number of deer in Arctic Alaska to furnish a permanent means of support to the native population of that region.

The records of the superintendents show that 99 Eskimos own 5,153 reindeer. A large number of these Eskimos have families and relatives who are interested in the work and live at the reindeer camps. It may be estimated that the total number of Eskimos devoting their time to the management and care of the herds is about 400.

The following tables give detailed information regarding the distribution, ownership, and increase of the reindeer at the 15 stations in Alaska:

TABLE 1.—*Total number of deer in Alaska, 1906.*

Station.	Adults.			Fawns.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Barrow.....	187	361	548	121	128	249	797
Kivalina.....	48	146	194	43	42	85	279
Kotzebue.....	233	420	653	164	163	327	980
Deering.....	139	294	433	103	111	214	647
Shishmaref.....	146	268	414	84	101	185	599
Wales.....	359	555	914	170	194	364	1,278
Gambell.....	61	117	178	39	36	75	253
Teller.....	295	539	834	172	163	335	1,169
Golofnin.....	319	656	975	222	237	459	1,434
Unalakleet.....	372	473	845	194	148	342	1,187
Eaton.....	476	571	1,047	161	186	347	1,394
Bethel.....	419	756	1,175	201	194	395	1,570
Iliamna.....	164	237	401	66	68	134	535
Koserefsky.....	60	118	178	40	40	80	258
Tanana.....	108	214	322	69	57	126	448
Total.....	3,386	5,725	9,111	1,849	1,868	3,717	12,828



TABLE 2.—Annual increase of fawns from the establishment of the enterprise in 1892 to 1906.

Year.	Balance from previous year.	Fawns surviving.	Per cent of increase of herds by fawns.	Year.	Balance from previous year.	Fawns surviving.	Per cent of increase of herds by fawns.
1893.....	143	79	55	1900.....	2,394	756	32
1894.....	323	145	44	1901.....	2,692	1,110	41
1895.....	492	276	56	1902.....	3,464	1,654	48
1896.....	743	357	49	1903.....	4,795	1,877	40
1897.....	1,000	466	46	1904.....	6,282	2,281	36
1898.....	1,132	625	55	1905.....	7,263	2,978	41
1899.....	1,733	638	37	1906.....	9,111	3,717	41

Average annual increase of herds by fawns, 1893-1906, 44 per cent.

TABLE 3.—Number of reindeer sold, butchered, or died, 1892 to 1906.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1892.....	28	1900.....	487
1893.....	23	1901.....	538
1894.....	96	1902.....	353
1895.....	148	1903.....	290
1896.....	100	1904.....	377
1897.....	<sup>a</sup> 334	1905.....	926
1898.....	185	1906.....	1,130
1899.....	299		

<sup>a</sup> Two hundred and forty-six of these deer were killed in the relief expedition to the whalers at Point Barrow.

TABLE 4.—Increase from 1892 to 1906.

Year.	Imported from Siberia.	Total in herd.	Per cent of net increase since importation ceased.	Year.	Imported from Siberia.	Total in herd.	Per cent of net increase since importation ceased.
1892.....	171	143		1901.....	200	3,464	
1893.....	124	323		1902.....	30	4,795	
1894.....	120	492		1903.....		6,282	31
1895.....	123	743		1904.....		8,189	30
1896.....		1,000		1905.....		10,241	25
1897.....		1,132		1906.....		12,828	25
1898.....	161	1,733		Total.....	1,280		<sup>a</sup> 28
1899.....	322	2,394					
1900.....	29	2,692					

<sup>a</sup> Average annual per cent of net increase from 1902 to the end of the year 1906.

TABLE 5.—Number of trained sled deer, 1906.

Station.	Number trained.	Being trained.	Total.	Station.	Number trained.	Being trained.	Total.
Barrow.....	23	3	26	Unalakleet.....	38	17	55
Kivalina.....	16	4	20	Eaton.....	42	20	62
Kotzebue.....	37		37	Bethel.....	77	10	87
Deering.....	21	4	25	Iliamna.....	49		49
Shishmaref.....	23		23	Koserefsky.....	4	3	7
Wales.....	29	35	64	Tanana.....	18		18
Gambell.....	17	10	27	Total.....	503	125	628
Teller.....	45		45				
Goiofnin.....	64	19	83				

TABLE 6.—Reindeer belonging to the Government, 1906.

Station.	Loaned by Government (see Table 10).	Under direct control of Government.	Total.	Station.	Loaned by Government (see Table 10).	Under direct control of Government.	Total.
Barrow.....		<sup>a</sup> 79	79	Unalakleet.....	100	<sup>b</sup> 391	491
Kivalina.....				Eaton.....	300		300
Kotzebue.....		<sup>b</sup> 194	194	Bethel.....		<sup>b</sup> 376	376
Deering.....	100		100	Iliamna.....		<sup>a</sup> 535	535
Shishmaref.....		<sup>b</sup> 6	6	Koserefsky.....		<sup>b</sup> 100	100
Wales.....		<sup>b</sup> 282	282	Tanana.....	200		200
Gambell.....		<sup>a</sup> 154	154	Total.....	800	2,521	3,321
Teller.....		<sup>b</sup> 349	349				
Golofnin.....	100	<sup>b</sup> 55	155				

<sup>a</sup> Government herds.<sup>b</sup> Government deer temporarily kept with other herds.

TABLE 7.—Reindeer owned by Eskimos through apprenticeship, 1906.

Station.	Established.	Total deer 1906.	Eskimos owning deer.	Deer owned by Eskimos.
Teller.....	1892	1,169	5	495
Wales.....	1894	1,278	11	675
Golofnin.....	1896	1,434	14	480
Unalakleet.....	1897	1,187	8	396
Barrow.....	1898	797	12	718
Gambell.....	1900	253	4	99
Bethel.....	1901	1,570	8	178
Kotzebue.....	1901	980	6	52
Koserefsky.....	1901	258	( <sup>a</sup> )	
Eaton.....	1902	1,394	10	747
Kivalina.....	1905	279	6	279
Deering.....	1905	647	5	461
Iliamna.....	1905	535	( <sup>a</sup> )	
Tanana.....	1905	448	3	204
Shishmaref.....	1905	599	7	369
Total.....		12,828	99	5,153

<sup>a</sup> No apprentices owning deer.

TABLE 8.—Natives in Alaska reindeer service.

Station.	Number of natives owning deer.	Number of natives under training.	Apprentices supported by missions.	Apprentices supported by Government.	Apprentices supported by Eskimos.	Apprentices supported by Laplanders.
Barrow.....	9	9		9		
Icy Cape.....	3	2			2	
Kivalina.....	6	4			4	
Kotzebue.....	6	5	5			
Deering.....	5	4	4			
Shishmaref.....	7	2	1		1	
Wales.....	11	7	2		5	
Gambell.....	4	2		2		
Teller.....	5	3	1		2	
Golofnin.....	14	7	4		2	1
Unalakleet.....	8	5			3	2
Eaton.....	10	5	3		2	
Koserefsky.....						
Bethel.....	8	8	8			
Iliamna.....		3		3		
Tanana.....	3	3	3			
Total.....	99	69	31	14	21	3

TABLE 9.—Ownership of reindeer in Alaska, 1906.

Station.	Government.	Missions.	Lapland-ers.	Eskimos.	Sled deer owned by white men.	Total.
Barrow.....	79			718		797
Kivalina.....				279		279
Kotzebue.....	194	307	411	52	16	980
Deering.....	100	86		461		647
Shishmaref.....	6	224		369		599
Wales.....	282	321		675		1,278
Gambell.....	154			99		253
Teller.....	349	325		495		1,169
Golofnin.....	155	535	263	480	1	1,434
Unalakleet.....	491		300	396		1,187
Eaton.....	300	266	80	747	1	1,394
Bethel.....	376	324	692	178		1,570
Hiamna.....	535					535
Koserefsky.....	100	158				258
Tanana.....	200	3	41	204		448
Total.....	3,321	2,549	1,787	5,153	18	12,828

## SUMMARY.

Total number of natives owning deer.....	99
Total number of deer owned by natives.....	5,153
Total number of natives under training:	
Supported by missions.....	31
Supported by Government.....	14
Supported by Eskimos.....	21
Supported by Laplanders.....	3
Apprentices who do not yet own deer.....	14
Apprentices who own deer.....	55
	69

TABLE 10.—Reindeer loaned.

Station.	Number loaned.	When loaned.	Expiration of loan.
Wales (Congregational).....	118	Aug. —, 1894	Gift.
Golofnin Bay (Swedish Evangelical Union).....	50	Jan. 16, 1896	Jan. —, 1899
Nils Klemetsen (Golofnin).....	100	July 1, 1902	July 30, 1907
Teller (Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran).....	100	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. —, 1905
Nulato (Roman Catholic).....	100	Mar. —, 1901	Mar. —, 1906
Bethel (Moravian).....	88	Feb. 26, 1901	Feb. —, 1906
Nils Persen Sara (Bethel).....	100	July —, 1901	June 30, 1906
Carmel (Moravian).....	88	Feb. 26, 1901	Feb. —, 1906
Per M. Spein (Bethel).....	100	July —, 1901	June —, 1906
Kotzebue (Friends).....	95	Sept. 2, 1901	Sept. —, 1906
Alfred S. Nilima (Kotzebue).....	99	July —, 1901	June 30, 1906
Unalakleet (Swedish Evangelical Union).....	100	July 1, 1903	June 30, 1908
Ole O. Bahr (Unalakleet).....	100	July 1, 1901	June 30, 1906
Deering (Friends).....	100	Jan. 18, 1905	Jan. 18, 1910
Tanana (Episcopal).....	100	Mar. —, 1906	Mar. —, 1911
Isak Bango (Tanana).....	100	do	Do.
P. N. Bals (Eaton).....	100	do	Do.
N. P. Bals (Eaton).....	100	do	Do.

TABLE 11.—Receipts from sale of male deer to butchers and others, 1906.

Station.	By mis-sion.	By Lap-landers.	By Eski-mos.	Total.
Wales.....	\$529.35		\$1,427.00	\$1,956.35
Shishmaref.....			1,802.35	1,802.35
Unalakleet.....		\$400.00	280.00	680.00
Kivalina.....			704.00	704.00
Deering.....	42.55		<sup>a</sup> 70.00	112.55
Teller.....	681.00		755.00	1,436.00
Golofnin.....	686.00	675.00	622.00	1,983.00
Kotzebue.....	<sup>b</sup> 950.00	<sup>b</sup> 950.00		<sup>b</sup> 1,900.00
Total.....	2,888.90	2,025.00	5,660.35	10,574.25

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.<sup>b</sup> Estimated (52 deer reported sold).

TABLE 12.—*Congressional appropriations for the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska from Siberia from the inception of the enterprise.<sup>a</sup>*

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1894.....	\$6,000	1902.....	\$25,000
1895.....	7,500	1903.....	25,000
1896.....	7,500	1904.....	25,000
1897.....	12,000	1905.....	25,000
1898.....	12,000	1906.....	15,000
1899.....	12,500	1907.....	9,000
1900.....	25,000		
1901.....	25,000	Total.....	231,500

<sup>a</sup> With funds contributed by private individuals, 16 reindeer were purchased in 1891 as an experiment and placed on Amaknak Island, near Unalaska, and 171 reindeer in 1892, which were placed at Port Clarence (Teller Reindeer Station), and constituted the first herd established in Alaska.

*Expenditure of reindeer fund, 1906.*

Amount appropriated.....	\$15,000.00
Salaries.....	2,582.87
Supplies.....	8,702.74
Freight.....	1,791.54
Traveling expenses.....	887.40
Rations (3 Lapp families, two months).....	114.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	662.30
Reserved for unforeseen contingencies.....	259.15
Total.....	15,000.00

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF MR. FRANK C. CHURCHILL ON THE CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL AND REINDEER SERVICE IN ALASKA.

In the winter of 1904-5 the Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, requested of Congress a small appropriation for the purpose of sending a special agent to inspect and report on the management of the school and reindeer service in Alaska. (Exhibit A, p. 45.)

Congress declining to make an appropriation for this purpose, on March 30, 1905, Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting that the Secretary should select and send to Alaska a special agent for the inspection of the Alaska work of the Bureau of Education, the expenses of said trip to be paid from the appropriation made by Congress for the "Education of natives, Alaska, 1906." (See Exhibit, B, p. 45.)

As the Secretary had asked of Congress the opportunity for such an inspection, it was thought that possibly he was not wholly satisfied with the work of the Bureau of Education in Alaska, and the Commissioner was more than willing to have him secure such information from his personal agent. But whether there was any such feeling or not on the part of the Secretary, the Commissioner of Education welcomed the proposed inspection. If there was mis-

management in Alaska he wished to know it. If there was no mismanagement, yet it was possible that the inspector could suggest improved methods of carrying on the work. If the latter had proved the case, the improved methods would have been adopted at once by the Bureau of Education, which has in all its dealings with Alaska sought with a single eye to secure the greatest efficiency in the work.

The way being open for the appointment of a special agent, the Secretary selected Mr. Frank C. Churchill, an Indian inspector, who, resigning his position in the Indian Service, was on June 3, 1905, appointed special agent to investigate the schools and reindeer service in Alaska.

As Indian inspector Mr. Churchill received a salary of \$208.33 per month, or \$2,500 per annum, with traveling expenses; as special agent to Alaska he was given a salary of \$751 per month, or \$9,012 per annum, with traveling expenses, except subsistence, which latter was to be paid by himself.

Mr. Churchill is reported to be a pleasant, capable, and efficient officer.

Mr. Hitchcock, in a letter to the President dated June 6, 1906, writes "the selection was made \* \* \* on account of his peculiar fitness and adaptability for the work to be required of him in Alaska." Mr. Churchill sailed from Seattle, Wash., about June 24, 1905, reaching Nome, Alaska, July 3, 1905. At Nome he joined the U. S. revenue cutter *Thetis*, and made the usual cruise of the cutter from Nome to Gambell (St. Lawrence Island), Golofnin, Teller, Wales, Deering, and along the Arctic coast to Barrow and return to Nome, Gambell, Unalaska, and along the coast of the North Pacific Ocean to Southeastern Alaska, reaching Seattle, Wash., October 8, 1905, or at the expiration of one hundred and six days, ninety-four of which were at sea, leaving approximately twelve days for the inspection of schools and reindeer stations in Alaska.

He reached Alaska and landed at Nome July 3, and left Alaska, at Ketchikan, October 5; eighty-three days of this time he was on a steamer and twelve days on land.

It was simply an impossibility for the most strenuous and able inspector to traverse nearly 8,000 miles of the coast of Alaska, landing at various villages, with an hour or two at each place, and at the more important places a day or two, and secure accurate information during the ninety-five days that he was in Alaska, of which approximately eighty-three were spent on shipboard and twelve days on land.

To have secured the information he was sent to secure would have required at least a year in Alaska instead of twelve days.

In his printed report, Senate Document 483, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, Mr. Churchill admits that his time was too short:

All my stops were necessarily brief, and it was found to be a physical impossibility to reach all the points desired. (Report, p. 9.)

It was found impossible to visit all the so-called reindeer stations, as already noted. (Report, p. 42.)

For obvious reasons the work intrusted to me has been done hurriedly. (Report, p. 65.)

It is a well-known fact in experience that an able, conscientious man, who has been successful in his chosen line of work, when placed under different conditions, does not necessarily succeed in a new work.

Mr. Churchill's trip to Alaska was in midsummer, when the majority of the schools that he was to investigate were not in session, and the children scattered with their parents to their summer fishing stations, drying fish for winter use. There is no evidence in his report that he visited a single school. In some cases it seems that he did not avail himself of the opportunities of procuring information that were open to him. At Kotzebue, where there was a school in session and a large reindeer herd, he failed to accompany Captain Hamlet, commander of the revenue cutter; Dr. William Hamilton, assistant agent of education; W. T. Lopp, superintendent of schools and reindeer stations in northwest Alaska; Judge Lander, and others, who went ashore at that place. (Exhibit O, p. 83.)

The revenue cutter on which he traveled for days made a trip to Unalakleet, where there is a large Government school and the largest reindeer herd in Alaska, but he remained at Nome while the vessel made a trip to Unalakleet and return. Exhibit J, p. 80.)

Although the revenue cutter visited Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, twice, and Mr. Churchill went ashore both times, yet the teacher testifies that Mr. Churchill only gave him fifteen minutes (seven and one-half minutes each visit) in furnishing information concerning conditions at that most isolated station in Alaska. (Exhibit F, p. 65.)

Between the first and the second visit of the cutter to Gambell, the vessel had on board Sepillu, an Eskimo young man who had served a five years' apprenticeship as a herder, talks fair English, and could have given Mr. Churchill much information, if he had questioned him. (Exhibit F, p. 65.)

While, therefore, Mr. Churchill was unable to accomplish all that was expected of the work in hand, yet it may fairly be questioned (1) whether he should not have taken more time; (2) whether he should not have visited, when the opportunity was given him, such important places as Kotzebue and Unalakleet; and (3) whether he should have repeated charges and placed a cloud upon the character

of worthy men, without fully investigating the correctness of the reports upon which his charges were based.

The answering of Mr. Churchill's charges against the policy and management of the Bureau of Education has been ably done by Dr. William T. Harris, LL. D., late Commissioner of Education, and can be found with Mr. Churchill's report, Document No. 483, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, pages 152-176. But unfortunately the title-page of the pamphlet makes no allusion to the reply of Doctor Harris, and many who have read a portion of Mr. Churchill's report have failed to see the clear and convincing reply of Doctor Harris.

As further information has been received from the field since Doctor Harris wrote his reply, and as the so-called mismanagement of Alaska schools and reindeer matters was largely laid upon me, it is proper that I should also make a reply.

*School buildings.*—Mr. Churchill in his report speaks of that portion of Alaska bordering on Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean as—

one treeless, frozen waste, with less than one hundred days in a year when out-of-door work can be carried on. In the latter section the only fuel or wood for building is that which drifts to its inhospitable shores from points many hundreds of miles away. \* \* \* A timberless region where the cold is so intense at once suggests novel economic questions for its inhabitants, notably as to domiciles, food and its preparation, and sufficient fuel to protect human life. (Page 10.)

Again he writes:

All supplies, including coal and lumber, must be taken from the States. \* \* \*

As now is well known, there are no docks or harbors in these northwestern waters, and the lighterage or transfer from one ship to another is both expensive and dangerous, even were the ships to be had. There is an occasional year when no ships, not even the revenue cutters, can proceed to our most northern school. (Report, p. 28.)

Erecting buildings in northern Alaska is costly business; the materials have to be transported from the States in sailing ships, which rarely arrive so they can be put up the same year, and it sometimes happens that carpenters going north on the first ship in the summer are compelled to winter in the Arctic. (Page 21.)

And yet Mr. Churchill complains of the cost of school buildings at Barrow, \$6,571.29;<sup>a</sup> Wainwright, \$4,801.65; Point Hope, \$4,680.74; Kivalina, \$5,000, and Shishmaref, \$5,000.

In the spring of 1905, the Secretary of the Interior issued proposals for the erection of a combined schoolhouse and teacher's residence, under one roof, at different villages in southeastern and also arctic Alaska. Prudent builders refused to bid on buildings in arctic Alaska, contractors being unwilling to take the risks, and the Gov-

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<sup>a</sup> Later, when all the accounts were received, it was found that the schoolhouses at Barrow and Wainwright cost practically the same, \$5,867 each.

ernment was compelled to arrange to have said buildings erected by day labor.

In southeastern Alaska, where freight rates were cheap and saw-mills near by, the bids ranged from \$7,700 to \$9,552.30, for buildings on the same plan as the arctic buildings, which latter were erected by the Bureau of Education at a cost of from \$5,000 to \$6,571.69.

The original limit of \$4,000 placed upon the cost of several of the arctic school buildings was based on the cost of the erection of the schoolhouse and teacher's residence at Wales, in 1890. But since 1890 the cost of building has greatly increased. While, therefore, in several cases the limit of cost was exceeded, yet even then the buildings in the far north erected by the Bureau of Education with day labor were cheaper than similar buildings erected by the Government under contract. And yet Mr. Churchill intimates that the school buildings erected by the Bureau of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, were either unnecessarily expensive in building or were not needed. (Churchill report, pp. 13, 49, 50, 51, and 52.)

Further reference will be made to these schools in a review of the conditions at the settlements where they are located.

#### BARROW.

This is the northernmost settlement on the mainland of the American Continent, latitude  $71^{\circ} 27'$  north.

At the extreme northern end of the continent is a small village called by the natives Nuwuk, with a population of 108. Eight or ten miles south of Nuwuk, at Cape Smythe, is a village called Ootkeahve, with a population of 413. These two settlements, with a combined population of 521 by actual count, are popularly known as Barrow. Mr. Churchill reports the population as "about 200." (Report, p. 47.)

It has an arctic night lasting from November 19 to January 23. The thermometer indicates from  $20^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$  below zero in the coldest weather. Winter is nine months of the twelve. Ships visit there once a year, and some seasons can remain but a few hours on account of ice.

These natural conditions are to be taken into account in judging of the management of the station.

At the village of Ootkeahve, in 1890, the Government entered into a contract with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church to establish and maintain a school for the natives, the Government paying the mission board \$2,000 per annum toward the support of the school. This arrangement was continued until June 30, 1894. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896 and 1897, the school was maintained by the mission without contract aid.



In August, 1897, the Government sent its first teacher and assumed the care of the school, which continued to be held in the Presbyterian Mission building free of rent until 1904, when the Government erected buildings of its own.

With reference to the work of civilizing and educating the Eskimos at Barrow, Mr. Churchill asserts (the italics are mine)—

The expense of conducting this school has been very great, and as nearly as can be ascertained *the United States has paid the bills for the most part*; yet the land and two of the three buildings are claimed by the Presbyterian Board. (Report, p. 13.)

I was told that it is the common understanding that the Government contributed also a considerable part of the labor and material for the dwelling now occupied by the superintendent, while the Board claims the building by virtue of having paid \$4,760.87. (Report, p. 47.)

The inaccuracy of Mr. Churchill's report will be seen when the books of the Bureau of Education show the expenditure at Barrow of \$33,708.16, and the books of the Presbyterian Mission Board, \$33,989.74. Equally incorrect was the information that the Government contributed "a considerable part of the labor and material for the dwelling." The Government contributed none for it.

If any part of the \$1,000 paid by the Government to the mission board March 24, 1890, "for the establishment of a new school at Point Barrow" (S. Doc. 137, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, p. 75) was expended by the mission board for building material, the material was lost in transitu. None of it was used in the mission buildings which were erected in 1895.

For the years 1890-1894, the mission contract school was taught in a room in the refuge station.

In 1895 the Presbyterian Board of Missions erected a combined residence and school building without assistance from the Government with either money or labor.

From 1890 to June 30, 1894, in accordance with the policy of the Government to contract with various denominations for the education of natives, the school at Barrow was conducted by the Presbyterian Mission Board.

From July, 1894, when the contract system was given up,<sup>a</sup> the Government school was kept and the Government teacher housed free of rent in the Mission building for ten years, until 1905, when the Government erected a combined schoolroom and teacher's residence of its own.

Mr. Churchill emphasizes again and again the fact that during the winter of 1904-5 there were two teachers at Barrow, each on a salary of \$1,500, while only one of them taught the school.

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<sup>a</sup> In 1894 the contract system of schools in Alaska was discontinued by the Commissioner of Education at my suggestion.

Mr. S. R. Spriggs was appointed teacher for Barrow, and Mr. J. H. Kilbuck for Wainwright, 100 miles distant. At Wainwright there was no residence or school building for the teacher, but a carpenter and material for the building were sent at the same time as the teacher, and it was desirable that the teacher should help the carpenter in building.

The teacher expecting to use the building has special reasons for watching that the work is properly done; and, further, if the teacher is on the ground at the completion of the building, he can open school a year sooner than if he had remained in the States until he heard that the schoolhouse was completed.

If the summer of 1904 had proved an open one—free of ice in that section of the Arctic—both the Government buildings at Barrow and Wainwright would have been erected that season. As it was, the ice so delayed the arrival of the building material that it was too late to erect buildings that season at either place. Hence Mr. and Mrs. Kilbuck were compelled to seek shelter in the mission buildings at Barrow with Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs and family, there being no other accommodations for them within 300 miles.

With the enforced presence of Mr. Kilbuck at Barrow Mr. Spriggs was able to give more time to the erection of the Government school at Barrow, the care of sick natives, and the care of the Government reindeer, by asking Mr. Kilbuck to teach the school at Barrow until his own school would be ready for him. However, Mr. Spriggs assisted Mr. Kilbuck in the school through September, 1904, and in the following March taught the entire month while Mr. Kilbuck was at Wainwright looking after the lumber for his own schoolhouse.

On page 36 of his report Mr. Churchill speaks of—

the high esteem in which he holds the self-sacrificing missionaries and their families who voluntarily isolate themselves on the pitiless shores of northern Alaska. \* \* \*

And then again and again in his report he writes of Mr. Spriggs as “a very thrifty gentleman” (Report, p. 48), as if there was something wrong in being thrifty, and then creates the impression that he is thrifty by defrauding others. For instance, that he secured a mail contract, employed natives to carry the mail, and “only paid the natives in food supplies a fractional part in value of what he received for the service.” (See Mr. Spriggs’s letter, Exhibit C, p. 50.)

The condition was as follows: Barrow was 650 miles from a post-office and usually (not always) received a mail once a year through the courtesy of the commander of a United States revenue cutter. Mr. Spriggs naturally was anxious to hear from the outside world oftener, and when his friends influenced the Post-Office Department to establish a post-office at Barrow, and advertisements were issued for bids for carrying the mail from Kotzebue Sound, 650 miles by

the route taken north of the Arctic Circle to Barrow (two round trips during the winter), Mr. Spriggs bid in order to secure three mails a year. The public conceived this arctic winter post-route to be so perilous and uncertain that no other bid was made, and Mr. Spriggs received the contract at \$750 for the round trip of 1,300 miles, or \$1,500 for the two round trips. The cost of those two trips in cash value was \$1,309.14, leaving for Mr. Spriggs a net compensation of \$190.86, provided the Government made no fine for not getting the mail through on schedule time. The \$1,309.14 was paid during the performance of the work to the individuals concerned. But the supplies were purchased in 1903. Then, owing to the infrequency of the mail between Barrow and Washington and the necessary formalities and delays connected with Government business, Mr. Spriggs was out \$1,309.14 for about two years, until finally paid the \$1,500 by the Post-Office Department.

The interest for two years at 6 per cent on the \$1,309.14 for supplies is \$157.09. This subtracted from the \$190.86 left after paying the expenses of the two trips gives \$33.77.

But there is another expense. The Government requires of a contractor for carrying the mail a bond, the premium on which for Mr. Spriggs's contract would be about \$90. The account for carrying the mail is as follows:

Expense of two round trips.....	\$1, 309. 14
Interest on \$1,309.14 for two years at 6 per cent <sup>a</sup> .....	157. 09
Premium on bond to the Government for faithful performance of contract.....	90. 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 556. 23</b>
Received for the same.....	1, 500. 00
<b>Loss</b> .....	<b>56. 23</b>

The first trip was made with reindeer. But it was found that the round trip of 1,300 miles over roadless plains without change of animals, in the limited time allowed by the Post-Office Department, was too much for the deer. Hence until reindeer relay stations could be established subsequent trips were made with dogs, as whenever necessary fresh animals could be obtained at the native villages.

On page 49 of his report Mr. Churchill calls attention to Mr. Spriggs receiving \$735 for lightering the supplies and building material of the Government and others from the schooner *Laura Madden*, which was under contract to land the goods on shore above high-water mark, and insinuates that Mr. Spriggs defrauded the natives whom he employed for lightering the freight. The ship was 4 miles off shore, fast in the ice, and, according to the judgment of the captain of the whaling vessels, was doomed to be sunk. She was already

<sup>a</sup>The usual rate of interest in that section is 12 per cent.

cracked and leaking, and her pumps were kept at work day and night to keep her afloat. The master of the schooner tried to get the C. S. Whaling and Trading Company, the only business firm in the place, to lighten the supplies ashore for \$5 per ton, but they refused to touch it at that price. But the report says (p. 49):

That skilled native workmen would gladly undertake the work of lightening in return for their food.

Why, then, did not the captain of the schooner employ them himself? The fact that he did not shows that they were unwilling to undertake it themselves. In this emergency Mr. Spriggs, because no one else would do it, undertook the dangerous task of lightening over and through the ice from the ship to the shore. Two days later the ship worked through the ice within half a mile offshore, yet the work was so hurried that before it was done the ice loosened and the schooner put to sea for safety with a portion of the freight still on board.

The freight had to be moved from the schooner to the shore, then up a high cliff, to be above the reach of high water. In 1890 a year's supply of coal for the long arctic winter was got on shore from the ship too late in the day to remove it to the warehouse. During the night an arctic storm set in and washed the coal out to sea.

If Mr. Spriggs had held back and allowed the supplies to go to the bottom of the ocean or be carried off to sea, he would have been blamed for not saving them. He did what he could. He undertook the saving of the property, and paid the native workmen what he considered right and just. When payment was made each workman was asked if he was satisfied with the payment, and, with the exception of one or two (drones), they expressed themselves as satisfied. The fact that the white traders at the whaling station "saw no money" in lightening the goods ashore makes it probable that Mr. Spriggs made no money either. (Exhibit C, p. 50.)

On page 26 of Mr. Churchill's report reference is made to a girl of 12 years of age "suffering untold agony from a dislocated hip and a broken leg," and the statement is made "that real love of the human race could be exemplified in caring for that child quite as effectually as by trying to teach the moral law to her pagan parents." The impression conveyed by the report is that Mr. Spriggs neglected her and others similarly situated. The facts of the case are far otherwise. The girl had a disjointed hip, caused indirectly by tuberculosis of the femur. Doctor Marsh, the medical missionary of the Presbyterian Church at that station, while considering the case hopeless, yet did what he could to relieve her suffering. Upon the arrival of the United States revenue cutter the case was brought to the attention of the surgeon of the vessel. In attempting to set

it the ship surgeon broke the already diseased and fragile bone. After both surgeons left the place, Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs did all they could to allay her suffering and tempt her appetite for the six months she lived.

This was only one of many cases of relief furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs from their personal supplies. It was of daily occurrence. (Exhibit C, p. 47.) On page 142 of the Churchill report it is said that Mr. Spriggs gets freight for \$25 a ton. This statement leads to a false conclusion. Mr. Spriggs had at that time been at Barrow seven years, and the freight rates for two years each were \$25; two years each, \$35; and three years each, \$40. (Exhibit C, p. 53.)

On page 49 of the report Mr. Churchill makes the statement "that Mr. Spriggs's income last year was \$3,750, out of which he distributed a few supplies as noted, the exact value of which is unknown." Suppose the statement to be correct; the salary would not be extravagant under the circumstances.

In addition to the support of his own family Mr. Spriggs furnished medicine, as far as possible, to a population of 500 people, the larger number of whom were diseased, and daily fed from his own supplies the very destitute—and they were many. His help for those for whom the Government had made no provision approximated over \$500 a year.

Freight on provisions, fuel, and other supplies for the previous seven years averaging \$34.28 per ton annually, the long arctic night of two and one-fifth months, and winter of practically nine months, add greatly to the fuel and lighting expenses. Then there was the work of caring for two villages 10 miles apart; he was acting physician and relief furnisher (from his personal supplies) to 500 people; he was missionary, teacher, and counselor in family and business matters, and superintendent of the Government reindeer herd. Where could a business man, as a business proposition, be found who would undertake the work, locate his family in a community 330 miles in an air line north of the Arctic Circle, where they would be the only white family within hundreds of miles, for a salary of \$3,750? And why should a missionary be considered grasping if he should receive such a salary?

But let us consider the correctness of the statement that Mr. Spriggs has had an income of \$3,750.

Mr. Churchill's report foots it up as follows: Salary, \$1,500; mail contract, \$1,500; lightering freight, \$750; total, \$3,750.

And the impression is left that Mr. Spriggs has that income for himself. But let us examine the figures. From the salary of \$1,500 should be deducted \$500 worth of provisions and medicines furnished sick and indigent natives.

Mail contract, \$1,500, less expenses, \$1,556.23, a loss of \$56.23.

Lightering freight, no profit. Consequently, Mr. Churchill's reported income of \$3,750 dwindles to about \$1,000.

On page 39 of his printed report Mr. Churchill says:

The obstacles in the way of keeping in touch with the Eskimo district, where the deer are held, are many and various, and the delay or miscarriage of an important official letter at a connecting point with the United States revenue cutter might mean to the school-teacher or reindeer superintendent a whole year's service entirely in the dark as to what was expected of him.

And yet Mr. Churchill criticises (Report, p. 114) the Rev. Mr. Spriggs, of Barrow, who was transferred April 1, 1905, from the service of the Government to that of the Presbyterian mission board, because on August 1, four months later, he had not heard of the transfer. Of course he had not heard, for the simple reason that there had been no mail received at Barrow from New York after April 1. It is not certain that the notice of his appointment by the mission board even reached him on August 1 by the annual trip of the revenue cutter.

Even if the letter had arrived at Barrow by that vessel, there was but a very slight probability that it was read until after the departure of the cutter.

Upon the arrival of the cutter the ice conditions are such that the vessel may remain a day, or only an hour or two. A year's mail is landed at the mission house, but with it comes the school and reindeer inspector, who has many questions to ask and the business of a year to review; accordingly there is often no time to open the mail at once, and before there is an opportunity the wind shifts, the ice pack moves landward, and the shrill whistle of the steamer calls all aboard. After the departure of the ship and the housing of the supplies from the beach then the mail is opened.

After the departure of Doctor Marsh, the missionary from Barrow in 1901, a correspondence was opened with the Presbyterian mission board to appoint the Rev. Mr. Spriggs missionary, and then the Government would send another to Barrow as teacher. The most convenient time for the change of relations was left with the mission board. Although Mr. Spriggs did not hear of the change for months, yet it made no difference with the salary—the salary from the Government closed March 31, 1905, and that from the mission board commenced April 1, 1905. (See Mr. Spriggs's reply to the report, Exhibit C.)

WAINWRIGHT.<sup>a</sup>

On pages 49 and 50 of the report, Mr. Churchill writes that—

If, in place of the new schoolhouse at Wainwright, a few hundred spruce poles, of which there are millions in southeastern Alaska, had been conveyed to

<sup>a</sup> See Exhibit D, p. 56.

the natives to be used in the construction of their oomiaks, or skin boats, the real benefits accruing to the people would have been much greater than can be hoped for for some time to come from the building of this new schoolhouse. I inspected this schoolhouse and found no fixtures or appliances with the exception of one stove with pipe.

When a schoolhouse is ordered in arctic Alaska, patent desks are not usually sent the first season, as there is no place to store them while the house is building, and the native children do not feel the need of them as they have no seats in their homes.

The station at Wainwright was established for the security of the one at Barrow, 100 miles farther north. Every few years the ice prevents the supply ship from reaching Barrow, and it was found necessary to provide a place where supplies and mail for Barrow could be landed when unable to reach Barrow. From Wainwright supplies can be freighted to Barrow with dog or reindeer teams.

In 1903 a year's supplies of provisions and the mail that had accumulated at San Francisco or Seattle for twelve months for Point Barrow reached Wainwright, but there being no place in which they could be stored at Wainwright, the ship not being able to reach Barrow on account of the ice, the year's supplies and mails were carried back to San Francisco, causing much suffering.

Mr. Churchill calls attention (p. 49) to the seeming discrepancy in the cost of school buildings at Barrow and Wainwright. At the time of his visit the reports of expenditures were not all in. Later accounts show that the two buildings cost substantially the same price.

Instead of the 6 pupils mentioned in the report (p. 49) the total enrollment was 47 and the average attendance 27 for the school year of 1905-6. (Exhibit D, p. 57.)

#### KIVALINA.

On page 52 Mr. Churchill reports with reference to Kivalina:

After a personal inspection nothing was seen or heard to warrant the establishment of a school at this place. There is no village, and the only natives found were "two deermen and their families living in tents."

And yet, Mr. Dana Thomas, the Friends missionary at Kotzebue, who had personally visited the place and preached to the natives, writes:

\* \* \* There were 14 native houses at the school there, or near enough to attend school \* \* \* there was certainly a native population above 100, nearer, I should say, to 150. (Exhibit E, p. 61.)

In less than two months after Mr. Churchill's visit to Kivalina Mrs. Walton opened school with an enrollment the first month (September, 1905) of 34 and average attendance of 30. The enrollment for the first year was 71 and average attendance 30. When

Mr. Churchill was at that point, the native population were inland drying fish for the winter. They returned to their homes in time to place the children in school at the opening in September. However, the 14 houses were there at the time of Mr. Churchill's visit.

Mr. Churchill further reports that Mrs. Walton, the teacher, was on a salary of \$50 a month, with nothing to do until the building should be erected. He could have learned from the agent of the Bureau, who was with him on the ship, that her salary did not commence until the opening of the school.

#### KOTZEBUE.<sup>a</sup>

On page 50 of the report Mr. Churchill writes of Mr. Dana Thomas, missionary of the Friends Yearly Meeting of Southern California, stating that he is "postmaster, United States commissioner, merchant, and superintendent." Suppose he was. He did not receive any pay from the Government for these several offices, except as postmaster he was entitled to the value of the postage stamps canceled at his office.

Although Kotzebue has an important herd of reindeer, and a public school in session with a total enrollment of 145 and average daily attendance of 33, for the year, Mr. Churchill did not visit it. During the month of August, 1905, at the time Mr. Churchill was anchored in the neighborhood, the school was in session with an enrollment of 73 during the month and an average attendance of 38. It was probably the only school in session that Mr. Churchill had an opportunity of visiting on his trip to Alaska, and yet he failed to accompany a party of officers and others who went ashore from the ship. (Exhibits E, p. 61, and O, p. 83.)

#### SHISHMAREF.

On page 52 the report intimates that Shishmaref was not worth landing at, as there was "nothing to be seen except a few native huts and a pile of lumber for the new schoolhouse." And yet when school was opened in the new building, October, 1906, the average attendance for eight months of the school year was 39. Among the pupils were several of the independent reindeer herders.

#### TELLER REINDEER STATION.<sup>b</sup>

Concerning Teller Reindeer Station and the work of Mr. Brevig (Report, pp. 40, 55-57, and 74), Mr. Churchill was led into many misstatements (just as he was in his report on the Rev. Mr. Spriggs and the conditions at Barrow) by accepting the reports of informants without investigating for himself. The station was founded by myself in July, 1892. In order to secure a more central location the herd

<sup>a</sup> See Exhibit E, p. 60.

<sup>b</sup> See Exhibit G, p. 70.



at Teller was driven during the winter of 1897-98 300 miles eastward to a new station located a few miles inland from Norton Sound; and in the fall of 1898, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, I removed the headquarters from Teller to the new station, named "Eaton," in honor of Gen. John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education. The building at Teller was dismantled. The window sash, inside doors, furniture, and other movable objects were sent to Eaton. The vacant window spaces were boarded up and the outside doors nailed up. The largest and most central station has since 1898 been at Eaton or Unalakleet.

In 1900 Teller Station was reopened by Rev. Tolef L. Brevig, in behalf of the "Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America."

Mr. Brevig came to Alaska in 1894 as teacher of the Government school, and has, with his family, resided in Alaska much of the time since (absent from the fall of 1898 to the spring of 1900, and from October, 1903, to July, 1905, with the exception of two months in 1904). He has during all these thirteen years (even when on a vacation in the States) been practically connected with the reindeer enterprise, either for the Government or the Norwegian Mission. Circumstances have placed me at his station for weeks at a time, and by personal observation on these long visits and by being the recipient of his official correspondence with the Government during these years, I have had unusual opportunities of judging the man and his work. During these thirteen years no man connected with the reindeer work in Alaska has stood higher at the United States Bureau of Education than Mr. Brevig. I have found no man more efficient in his service or safer in his judgment of the needs and conduct of the reindeer service.

Then, in the epidemic of 1900, when the Eskimos were dying by the hundreds and the living fled from their homes in terror, leaving the remains of their friends uncared for, to be eaten by dogs, he gave weeks and months to nursing the sick, burying the dead, and gathering in the orphaned children. When at the first neither the Government nor his mission society in the States was ready to render assistance, he placed his own family on short allowance that he might feed and care for the dying and for their children that were spared. When the old dismantled Government building, repaired at the expense of his church, became too small to receive further orphans, he procured and erected in the dooryard tents for their shelter. Though a poor man himself, yet such was his consecration to the welfare of the Eskimos that for three years he expended his salary received from the Government and \$600 besides in their relief. (Exhibit G, p. 70.)

## GAMBELL, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

On pages 59, 60, 73, 74, 84, 87, 88, 89, and 137, of this report, Mr. Churchill returns again and again to criticisms on the condition of things at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island. In fact, the severest criticisms of the report are with reference to Barrow and Gambell, the most isolated, desolate, and difficult fields in Alaska. For years after they were occupied the heroic and self-denying missionaries, in constant peril of their lives (especially at Gambell), received mail and supplies from the outside world but once a year.

The history of Gambell is as follows: In 1889, the United States naval vessel *Thetis* (now a revenue cutter), Lieut. Commander Charles H. Stockton, U. S. Navy, commanding, made a cruise along the arctic coast of Alaska to Barrow, and upon his return made a report to the Secretary of the Navy, among other things, calling the attention of the Government to the need of schools for the natives in those northern regions. That portion of his report bearing upon the education of the natives was transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Education.

At that time it was the policy of the Government, in establishing schools among Indians and other native peoples, to contract with some responsible mission society for erecting the buildings, providing teachers, books, etc. The places designated by Commander Stockton as needing schools, were Wales, Point Hope, and Barrow, and I was sent by the Commissioner of Education to confer with the mission societies of the leading denominations, with reference to opening schools at those places.

I soon found that it was not a question which of the denominations to select, but of finding a denomination willing to accept. I visited the mission officers of the Moravian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian churches in vain. At the time their treasuries were empty, and they were not ready to undertake such desperate enterprises. The only church that responded was the Episcopal, which was willing to try a school at Point Hope, on the suggestion of Commodore Stockton, who was of that communion.

When the organized agencies of the church failed me, I had recourse to individuals and secured a pledge from Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York that if the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, of the Presbyterian Church, would undertake the oversight of the school at Barrow, she would furnish the funds. In the same way I secured \$2,000 from the Congregational Church at Southport, Conn., which I turned over to the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church for a school at Cape Prince of Wales. And contracts were made by the United States Bureau of Education with the Episcopal Church for Point Hope,

with the Presbyterian Church for Point Barrow, and with the Congregational Church for Cape Prince of Wales, giving each of the above-named churches "for establishing a new school" a subsidy of \$1,000.

The proposed establishment of the mission contract schools by the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists among the Eskimos of the far north attracted much attention among the churches of the United States, and in the spring of 1890 I received a letter dated April 11, 1890, from Right Rev. William R. Nicholson, Bishop of New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, stating that their foreign missionary society would like to enter the work in Alaska, and asking me to suggest a suitable place, and give them all the necessary information. As I was on the eve of starting for Alaska to establish the mission contract schools at Barrow, Hope, and Wales, I replied that there were a number of places that ought to be occupied and that upon my return to Washington I could probably give more definite information of other places needing schools.

While at work in the north I had the opportunity of visiting the Eskimo village on the extreme northwest point of St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, and was impressed with the need of a school at that point. Upon my return to Washington, November 11, 1890, I reported to Dr. H. S. Hoffman, of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church, that St. Lawrence Island was a suitable and needy place for a mission.

Arrangements were made for me to meet a number of their leading ministers in conference at Philadelphia on November 20, 1890; also their Ladies' Missionary Society, December 16, and give a public address in their church on February 25, 1891, which was done. As a result of these meetings Miss H. S. Benson, one of their wealthy ladies, gave \$2,000 toward the establishment of a mission of the Reformed Episcopal Church on St. Lawrence Island. And the Missionary Society voted to establish the mission, the Government giving \$1,300 to aid in establishing the school.

During the spring of 1891 the mission authorities of the Reformed Episcopal Church corresponded with the Alaska Commercial Company and Capt. J. N. Knowles (who had large business interests in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean), of San Francisco, with reference to the erection of the mission buildings on St. Lawrence Island. The price asked by those firms was so high that the society appealed to me to help them. This was done by my interesting in the enterprise the Rev. William C. Pond, D. D., a prominent Congregational clergyman, of San Francisco, who had become interested in the Eskimos through the establishment of the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales in the summer of 1890.

He undertook to charter a schooner, and in the face of many unexpected difficulties succeeded, purchased building materials and supplies, selected and employed a carpenter, looked after the insurance of the freight, and arranged for a special sailing permit from the custom-office.

The schooner carried freight both for the Government and the missions at Barrow, Point Hope, Wales, and St. Lawrence Island. The bill for the freight and materials for the Presbyterian Mission for Point Barrow, \$1,000, was sent to and paid by Mr. O. D. Eaton, of New York, treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; a bill for freight for Wales was sent to and paid by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and a bill for freight and materials to St. Lawrence Island of \$2,300 was sent to and paid by the treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Philadelphia. The schoolhouse and teacher's residence at St. Lawrence Island in 1891 was built wholly by the carpenter employed and paid for by the Reformed Episcopal Church, and cost \$3,000.

With the mission buildings arranged for, the society made earnest efforts to secure a missionary. Several persons offered themselves; but as they learned of the hardships and danger to life<sup>a</sup> connected with the position, one after another dropped out and withdrew.

About the same time some of the supporters of the mission began to feel that it was a mistake to undertake so dangerous a mission. Between the dissatisfaction in the church and the difficulty of securing a suitable missionary the society concluded to give up the undertaking and notified the Commissioner of Education that they were unwilling to contract further with the Government to carry on the school.

Feeling that after the refusal of the several missionary societies two years before to take up work among the Eskimos in Alaska it was useless to apply to them, I again sought the assistance of individuals, and secured from Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, and Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburg, each \$1,000. With this \$2,000 I bought, May 5, 1893, the mission buildings on St. Lawrence Island from the Reformed Episcopal Church. As Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. Shepard were members of the Presbyterian Church, the mission buildings were deeded by the Reformed Episcopal Church to the board of home missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Upon coming into possession of the buildings at St. Lawrence Island the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions made earnest efforts to find a suitable missionary, but in vain, until

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<sup>a</sup> On August 19, 1893, Mr. H. R. Thornton, Congregational missionary at Wales, north of St. Lawrence Island, was murdered by three of his school boys.

1894, when I found and secured for the Presbyterian mission Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gambell, of Morning Sun, Iowa, where he was principal of the public school. Mr. Gambell was appointed by the Presbyterian board as missionary and teacher at St. Lawrence Island.

In the meantime the policy of contracting with the churches was discontinued, the Bureau of Education taking the teachers of the mission schools into the employ of the Bureau of Education as teachers of the Government public schools. Under this arrangement the Government teachers continued to hold religious services on Sunday, and outside of school hours during the week, until such times as the missionary society in charge of the village could find and forward missionaries to relieve the teacher.

As isolated and inaccessible villages of wild native people like St. Lawrence Island should at least have two American families, when Mr. Gambell was transferred to the Government the Presbyterian board commenced a search for another family to send there, and the search has not been given up. At different times men have promised to go, and then when the time to go came changed their minds. After the disappointment of years the board of missions has now appointed Mrs. Edgar O. Campbell, wife of the Government teacher, as the missionary of the church at that place.

On pages 87, 88, 112, and 137 of the report Mr. Churchill frequently refers to St. Lawrence Island as an "imaginary mission." The history of the case shows that in 1891 the Reformed Episcopal Church erected mission buildings on the islands; that in May, 1893, the Reformed Episcopal Church sold their buildings to the Presbyterian Church, who took possession and in 1894 sent their first missionary (Professor Gambell). Owing to unusual difficulties and changes, the church has not been able to keep missionaries continuously on the island, but it has not abandoned the mission.

In addition to the \$2,000 paid the Reformed Episcopal Church May 5, 1893, for the mission buildings on St. Lawrence Island, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions expended on that mission as follows: In 1894-95, \$1,939.40; in 1895-96, \$814.77; in 1896-97, \$269; in 1897-98, \$441.83; in 1898-99, \$75—or \$5,540 in all.

More than that, the public school teachers who have been sent to the island by the Government have been dependent upon the Presbyterian Missionary Society both for a schoolroom and a residence for themselves, for the use of which the missionary society has made no charge either to the teachers or the Government.

A mission that has cost the Presbyterian Church, between 1893 and 1899, \$5,540, and has furnished for the public school teachers a schoolroom and residence free of rent, and for the natives a small

hospital and dispensary from 1894 to date (twelve years), is surely something more substantial than an "imaginary mission."

The attention of the reader is called to Doctor Campbell's official reply. (Exhibit F, p. 61.

#### UNALAKLEET.

Unalakleet, the location of one of the largest schools and largest reindeer herds in Alaska, Mr. Churchill did not visit. Although the cutter *Bear*, on which he was traveling, made a special trip from Nome to Unalakleet and return, Mr. Churchill remained at Nome. Through the labors of Rev. Axel E. Karlson and his associates, the natives at Unalakleet have made greater progress than any other Eskimo village in Alaska. (Exhibit J, p. 80.)

#### SITKA.

On page 31 of his report Mr. Churchill writes:

The Presbyterian board has here a boarding school with from 100 to 150 pupils, and for several years this school received from the Government more or less financial aid, and in some years as much as \$15,000.

This statement is misleading. Of the six years during which the Government contracted with the Presbyterian Missionary Society for conducting the school, there were not "some years," but only one year, that as much as \$15,000 was received, and that year (1889-90) it was \$18,000, and not \$15,000.

The average yearly aid given by the Government at Sitka during the six contract years for conducting a boarding school, with an average attendance of 151 pupils, and teaching them not only the usual studies taught in school, but also giving them daily three hours of manual instruction in carpentry, house building, furniture making, boat building, coopering, shoemaking, cooking, sewing, cutting, making and mending of garments, knitting, washing, ironing, and housekeeping, was \$9,858.33. This is a much smaller sum per pupil than was paid by the Government for similar work in the Indian contract schools outside of Alaska during the same years.

On page 26 of the report Mr. Churchill recommends the removal of the Hon. William A. Kelly, district superintendent of schools for southern and southeast Alaska, and the appointment of a younger man, who will act more impartially, independent of personal or party alliances.

The citizens of Alaska who are acquainted with Mr. Kelly and have watched his work if called upon would declare with great unanimity their complete confidence in his efficiency and impartiality. Mr. Kelly is the only superintendent of schools in Alaska that has had a normal school training. Before going to Alaska he

was elected three successive terms as a county superintendent of schools in Pennsylvania. During his service in Alaska, when at one timè he felt the need of rest from school duties, he was appointed by the President as United States commissioner at Wrangell, Alaska.

NO SECTARIANISM.

Mr. Churchill, on page 13 of his report, writes:

That there may be no mistake, it should at once be put down emphatically that nearly every color of religions is represented in some of the schools or missions in Alaska. Sectarianism in the school work has been prominent from the first, and it has resulted in creating denominational controversies or jealousies here and there.

If Mr. Churchill means that nearly every school in Alaska has the influence of some one denomination, it is true, as in the majority of cases there is but one denomination at work in the community where the school is located, and the children are under the same religious influences, both in the school room and in their homes. Hence, in the larger number of schools, 26 out of a total number of 34, there was but one denomination at work, and hence no room for sectarianism.

When I first commenced the establishment of schools in Alaska in 1877, Sitka was the only place in all Alaska where there were even two colors of religious faith (not counting the paganism of the natives), the Finnish Lutheran and the Orthodox Greek Church. The Finnish Lutheran was for the Russian Fins of that faith, and was confined to Sitka. So far as I know the Finnish church made no effort to convert or influence the natives.

On the other hand, the Russian Orthodox church had made some attempt to reach the natives and had secured some influence over a portion of the native population at Sitka, but for years previous to my first visit had given them no schools. The Russian church also had a mission to the natives at St. Michael on Norton Sound, at Nushagak on Bristol Bay, and at each of the two seal islands in Bering Sea. In addition to the above six isolated stations, there was a complete chain of stations on the Aleutian Islands, on the coast of Alaska Peninsula, and along the coast of the North Pacific Ocean from Unalaska to Prince William Sound.

At these latter missions from Attu Island to Prince William Sound the entire native population had come under the influence of the Russian church.

When I commenced the establishment of schools in Alaska the entire native population, with the exception of the few under the influence of the Russian church, was pagan.

In order that these pagans should not be distracted and puzzled by the nonessential differences of Christendom in the advent of

schools among them, in 1880 I secured the calling at the Methodist Book Rooms, New York City, of a conference of the secretaries of a few leading missionary societies of the United States. At this conference a tacit understanding was reached that except for very special reasons, no two denominations of Christians would try to locate in the same native village and thus forestall even the appearance of sectarianism. The only general exception to this arrangement were the few villages occupied by the Russian church. As they at the time maintained no English schools of their own, the Baptist denomination was justified in locating at Kadiak and Afognak, the Methodist at Unalaska, and the Moravians at Nushagak.

The conference resulted in southeastern Alaska being considered the special field of the Presbyterians, they having established five schools in that region previous to the holding of the conference. The Baptists went 600 miles west of the Presbyterians and selected Kadiak, Cook's Inlet, Prince William Sound, and vicinity as their special field. The Methodists went 600 miles west of the Baptists, establishing the center of their work at Unalaska and Unga.

The Moravians took for their field of operations the natives in the valleys of the Nushagak, Togiak, and Kuskokwim rivers, 500 miles to the northeast of the Methodists. The Swedish Evangelical Union Missionary Society located on the northeastern shores of Bering Sea, at Unalakleet and Golofnin, 300 miles from the Moravians. They also have a mission at Yakutat, at the base of Mount St. Elias. The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America established a mission at Teller Reindeer Station, 160 miles west of the missions of the Swedish Evangelical Union. The Congregationalists took charge of the region around Cape Prince of Wales, 60 miles west of the Norwegians; the Friends' Yearly Meeting of California, passing 300 miles northeast of the Congregationalists, established missions at Kotzebue, Deering, and Kivalina, on the coast of the Arctic Ocean and at Shungnak, some 200 to 300 miles up the Kobuk River, also missions at Douglass and Kake, in southeast Alaska. As the missionaries of the Church of England had frequently visited the native villages on the Yukon and familiarized the natives with the liturgy of the Church of England, the valley of that great stream was set apart for the work of the Episcopal Church of the United States. The Roman Catholics have their principal work for the natives also on the Yukon River, but at different villages from those occupied by the Episcopalians.

By this arrangement there was, as a general rule, but one church in a native village, and whichever denomination occupied the village gave religious coloring to the people of that village.

So that, while it is true that various denominations of Christians were engaged in school work in some part of Alaska, the inference



conveyed by Mr. Churchill's report that two or more churches were generally located in the same village, giving rise to sectarian differences, is not true.

During the year of Mr. Churchill's visit to Alaska the Bureau of Education had 35 schools under its care in 34 villages or native settlements. In 26 of these villages there was but one religious church influence in each.

Thus it will be recognized that it is not true that sectarianism has been prominent in school work from the first.

But while sectarianism has been uniformly discountenanced, moral and religious instruction has always been encouraged, for a complete, well-rounded education requires both secular and religious instruction. In civilized communities secular instruction is largely given by the State, and religious instruction by Christian parents, Sabbath schools, and churches. Among barbarians the latter influences are wholly wanting, and it becomes necessary for the state to either provide the religious instruction itself or cooperate with the churches. This was the foundation of President Grant's policy of dealing with the education of the Indians and their uplift toward citizenship. When schools were first established in Alaska it was by the mission societies, and of course religious instruction was given side by side with secular and industrial. When, in 1884, Congress provided schools for Alaska, it was the settled policy of the Government to place the education of Indian and native peoples in the hands of the various churches, for the purpose of securing moral and religious instruction along with secular and industrial training.

Accordingly the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in the establishment of schools in Alaska in 1885 contracted with the Moravian, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Swedish Evangelical Union, Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches to take charge of certain schools, these several churches at the time being the only religious influence in the villages they occupied, and with the exception of the three villages of Sitka, Unalaska, and Nushagak there was but one church in a village.

In 1894 the policy of contracting with the churches was discontinued. This created a new problem. At many of the native villages the family of the Government teacher and the families of the missionaries were the only white persons in the community. They were dependent upon each other for society, for help in case of sickness or accident, and especially for success in their respective work. Let the teacher refrain from attending church services, creating the impression that the church was of little value, or disregard Sunday by hunting, fishing, or ball playing, and the missionaries' work and usefulness in that community is undone. Or, on the other hand, let

the missionary speak slightingly of the teacher or fail to use his influence to secure a full attendance of the children at school, and the teacher's work will be crippled.

The interests of the Government as well as those of the mission require the fullest cooperation between the two. Such cooperation is best secured if the Government teacher and missionary are members of the same denomination.

Hence it was an act of wisdom and practical common sense for the Commissioner of Education to ask the authorities of the only church at work in a native village to recommend a teacher for the Government school in that village. If the teacher so recommended furnishes the Commissioner with the evidences of his ability and aptness to teach, he or she was usually appointed by the Bureau of Education. If the person recommended does not give evidence of being a successful teacher he is not appointed.

The recommendation of a teacher by church authorities gives them no control over the teacher. He is responsible for his acts only to the Commissioner of Education who employs him.

With harmony of views between teacher and missionary each proves helpful to the other in their separate activities.

This plan has avoided much friction, prevented sectarianism, and greatly promoted the success of the Government schools in Alaska.

In view of the above, the charge that "sectarianism in school work has been prominent from the first" (Report, p. 13) is not only ungracious, but untrue; and I challenge anyone to prove that I discriminated against the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, or Russian Orthodox church.

With regard to the importance of teachers who have had a full medical course, the Bureau of Education has always employed them.

Seven such teachers have been employed in the past, and more would have been employed if they could have been secured.

On pages 116 and 133, Mr. Churchill's report represents certain vessels as operated by the Bureau of Education. This is not true. They had on board Government freight, but were operated by S. Foster & Co., who were transporting said freight.

#### LOANING REINDEER TO MISSION STATIONS.

Opposition to the loan of reindeer to mission stations forms an important feature of Mr. Churchill's report. This has been clearly answered by Dr. Wm. T. Harris. (See Churchill report, p. 162.)

In addition to what Doctor Harris has written with regard to the wishes and economy of loaning reindeer to the missionary stations in Alaska, it can be added that such a course was expressly directed by Congress.

The Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, under a provision of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 730), directed that "all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as practicable be turned over to the missions in Alaska to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

The question arising as to the intent of the law, the honorable the Secretary of the Interior referred it to the Assistant Attorney-General of the Department of the Interior for an opinion.

Under date of January 9, 1907, the Assistant Attorney-General replied to the Secretary of the Interior:

There would not seem to be room for difference of opinion as to the meaning of this statute. It in plain terms directs that all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall be turned over to the Alaskan missions. \* \* \*

A report by Frank C. Churchill, December 11, 1905, to the Secretary of the Interior, upon the management of the reindeer service in the district of Alaska, tends to show that the holding of reindeer by missions in Alaska is not for the best interests of the natives, but this is a question of policy which the Congress of the United States in the rightful exercise of its powers has determined adversely to said report and presumably after a full investigation of the subject. \* \* \* (Exhibit K, p. 81.)

This opinion of Assistant Attorney-General F. L. Campbell was approved by Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, on January 9, 1907.

The above letter brings out the fact that Congress, with Mr. Churchill's unfavorable report before it, indorsed the policy of loaning reindeer to the mission stations and to the natives largely through the missions.

Again at its second session on March 4, 1907 (34 Stat., 1338), the Fifty-ninth Congress directed that—

all reindeer owned by the United States shall as soon as practicable be turned over to missions or natives of Alaska, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. \* \* \*

This latter action enlarges the powers of the Secretary of the Interior and allows the Secretary to provide reindeer directly to the natives or through the mission stations or both ways. At the same time it reiterates the policy of loaning deer to the mission stations.

The Fifty-ninth Congress still further inserted the following paragraph in the appropriation for the support of schools in Alaska (34 Stat., p. 1337):

provided that any person or persons employed hereunder as special agents or inspectors, or to perform any special or unusual duty in connection herewith, shall not receive as compensation exceeding two hundred dollars per month in addition to actual traveling expenses, and per diem not exceeding four dollars in lieu of subsistence, when absent on duty outside of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Churchill had received \$751 per month and traveling expenses.

## SUNDRY DENIALS.

On page 33 of the report is the statement that the reindeer landed at the island of Unalaska in 1891 are "said to have consisted of geldings and females," which have "long since disappeared."

The rumor that the said male deer were geldings is an old story that has done duty for different places in Alaska.

With regard to the band at Unalaska I can testify that they were examined, before purchasing, by a United States surgeon and officially reported to be breeding deer.

Upon different years I saw fawns near Unalaska, as did others. See letter of Government School Teacher at Unalaska (Exhibit P, p. 84.)

The reason they did not stock the island was that, being without a herder, some of them wandered out on fields of snow which projected over the edge of precipices, and which, with the weight of the deer, broke off, killing the deer on rocks below; the others, roaming wild through the mountains, were from time to time killed off by the natives until none were left. That particular band of deer were purchased to demonstrate, first, that live deer could be purchased in Siberia, and, second, that the deer could be safely transported, both of which had been denied.

The experiment succeeding, the deer were turned loose at Unalaska, as the Government at the time had no arrangements for herding them.

The Government would have been pleased to have had them stock the island, which they would have done if they had been unmolested. But whether they stocked the island or not was no part of the main plan of introducing reindeer into Alaska.

On pages 90 and 108 the report refers to a newspaper reporter's account of an address made by myself before the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., in December, 1905, in which I am represented as saying that the—

11,000 reindeer in Alaska were descendants of 160 head purchased in Siberia with \$2,000 subscribed by private parties.

"The reindeer," he said, "practically doubles in number every year." I did not make either of the above statements as they were reported. It is possible I may have said that the 11,000 reindeer were descendants of the 171 head purchased with the \$2,146 from private funds, from the 1,120 purchased between 1893 and 1902 from Government funds, and from the descendants of the same. Such a statement would be substantially correct. Anyone familiar with newspaper reporting knows how easily a portion of the statement is left out, thereby entirely changing the character of the statement.

Again, on page 116, I am represented as informing the Hon. Henry E. Baker, ex-Member of Congress, that there were 18,000 reindeer in Alaska. I have no remembrance of ever having had a conversation with Mr. Baker, and if I did I am sure I gave no such number. Mr. Baker must either have misunderstood me or his memory is at fault.

On page 134 of the report, Mr. Churchill writes that I have "not been in Alaska for more than six years past." As he was there in 1905, his six years would mean that I had not visited Alaska since 1899; whereas, as a matter of fact, I inspected the schools in Alaska in 1900, 1901, and 1902, and the following years they were visited by my assistant, Dr. William Hamilton, keeping the Bureau of Education fully informed of actual conditions.

ONLY ONE SALARY.

On page 33 of the report, speaking of the 171 reindeer purchased in 1892, Mr. Churchill writes:

The deer above mentioned were purchased with funds contributed by charitable persons upon solicitation in various newspapers by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who was deeply interested, and represented at that time the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the Bureau of Education, and *drew salaries from both.*

The italics are mine.

I did not draw two salaries. The payments made by the Board of Home Missions and the Bureau of Education constituted one salary. In 1885, when appointed by the Government general agent of education in Alaska, as the appropriation of \$25,000 made by Congress for education in Alaska was so insufficient for the purpose, the Commissioner of Education, the Hon. John Eaton, LL. D., planned to divide the salary between the Government and the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as when I was appointed by the Bureau of Education it was the policy of the Government to cooperate with various churches in the education and civilization of native peoples. As four-fifths of the schools in existence in Alaska at that time were carried on by the Presbyterian mission board, and were taken over by the Bureau of Education, General Eaton looked to the Presbyterian board to continue to contribute toward my support. Hence, upon his recommendation, the Secretary of the Interior fixed the amount to be paid by the Government for the establishment, conduct, and supervision of schools in Alaska at \$1,200. Although the marshal to look after criminals received \$2,500; the fishery agents to look after fishing, \$4,000; the general agent of the seal islands, \$3,650—to look after the killing of seals—with one assistant at \$2,950, and two assistants with \$2,190 each; but for the training of future citizens only \$1,200 was allowed. (Exhibit L, p. 82.)

After some correspondence between the Government and the board of missions, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, officially expressed by the Commissioner of Education in a letter to myself dated May 14, 1887 (Exhibit M, p. 82), the board of missions finally agreed to add \$1,200 to the \$1,200 paid by the Government, thus making a salary of \$2,400 to the general agent of education in Alaska. This arrangement was effected with the verbal understanding that the general agent could give a portion of his time to the work of the several churches in whose bounds he might be. This could be done while the school work was small without detriment to the Government.

It was also done without any friction or discrimination among the churches concerned. In the early eighties there was only a monthly or semimonthly communication by water between the leading villages. Oftentimes the general agent of education, after inspecting the school at a certain village, would be compelled to remain a couple of weeks longer before a steamer would arrive to take him to the next school. In the meantime he was the guest of the contract mission teacher (possibly no other white family in the village), and naturally discussed conditions of the native village and best available methods of improving them. Upon the return of the general agent to Washington the following fall, he would receive invitations from the mission boards to attend a meeting of their directors, that they might learn the condition, needs, and success of their work in Alaska. The value of such a work, without expense to the Government, and yet in line with its policies, can scarcely be computed. I have repeatedly received letters conveying thanks of mission boards of different churches for the moral assistance thus rendered their work.

After June 30, 1894, the Government discontinued the contract system with the churches. Upon this discontinuance the mission board felt that the Government should assume my entire support, and Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, officially requested the Secretary of the Interior to make my salary \$3,000 (Exhibit N, p. 83), and on January 3, 1898, the Government agreed to pay \$2,500. As the \$2,500 was not a living salary under the circumstances, the board of missions paid the \$500 additional to make the salary of \$3,000, which the Commissioner of Education considered necessary to the position. This was continued by the mission board until the spring of 1907.

During the thirty-one years of my work in Alaska I sought to assist each denomination as I had opportunity. Upon one occasion, when a mission belonging to a church other than my own was abandoned by their mission board through a misunderstanding and the missionary was left without provisions, with 25 native chil-

dren on his hands to house, feed, clothe, and care for at the beginning of an Alaska winter, I gave him from my private funds \$500, and bade him to hold on until I could lay the matter before his mission board. This I did, with the result that the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed the support of its mission. Some time afterwards a Sunday school belonging to that denomination, learning what I had done, repaid me the \$500 I had contributed.

The publication of Mr. Churchill's report, with its many erroneous and misleading statements, had a double effect upon the country. The so-called "yellow journals" saw the opportunity for making a sensation and improved it.

The more staid secular papers, and especially the religious press, took pains to look into the matter and expose the falseness of the charges.

The synod of the State of Washington, that has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Presbyterian churches and missions in Alaska, took the following action:

[Extract from the minutes of the synod of Washington, in session at the Presbyterian Church, Walla Walla, Wash., October 4-7, 1906, pp. 424-426.]

*Paper No. 8, being certain papers criticising the character and work of Dr. Sheldon Jackson.*

We recommend, first, that this synod of Washington express its righteous indignation and disapproval of the unwarranted and unjust and untrue charges and criticisms made by Mr. Frank Churchill concerning the work and character of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and our Presbyterian mission in Alaska.

The injustice and absolute falseness of these criticisms are made clearly apparent in the replies to these criticisms both by the board of home missions and by the official reply, at the order of the United States Senate, of Dr. W. T. Harris, at the time United States Commissioner of Education. \* \* \* The report was adopted.

The board of home missions, representing the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with its millions of adherents, sent out an official reply to the charges of Mr. Churchill concerning Presbyterian missions in Alaska.

In this reply they characterize the report as follows:

We regret that the report bears evidence of prejudice almost from beginning to end. It abounds in sneers at missions and missionary management and reflects at several points on our own representatives. The desire to examine impartially would have led the special agent to come to the home board office and get whatever facts the board might have to present, but we were kept in the dark concerning the progress and findings of the investigation.

The comments of Dr. W. T. Harris, at the time Commissioner of Education, on the Churchill report, are to be found in Senate Document 483, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, pages 124-127, 152-176, and in the printed copy of the hearings before the subcommittee of

House Committee on Appropriations in charge of sundry civil appropriation bill for 1907, between April 10, 1906, and May 5, 1906, pages 741-762.

#### INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

It is a matter of more than ordinary interest that the successful introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska has led to their introduction into Newfoundland.

In the late eighties an Oxford-bred young English physician of good family, connected with a London hospital, strayed into the East London Tabernacle to hear D. L. Moody. It was a turning point in his life. He determined to make his religion practical and entered the service of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, that was at work among the fishermen of the North Sea. When the struggle of establishing that medical mission and placing it upon a permanent basis was over in 1892, he sailed in a 90-ton schooner from the harbor of Yarmouth, England, to organize a similar work among the fishermen off the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador, where he now has a hospital ship for summer work and several hospitals along that bleak, rocky, barren shore for winter work.

In making the rounds of these hospitals and the scattered villages of the fishermen and Eskimos he sometimes travels 2,000 miles in winter with dog teams.

In 1903-4 he secured some of the reindeer reports of the Bureau of Education. The more he read the reports, the more he became convinced that he must have reindeer for these winter trips. He opened a correspondence with me and when he had an opportunity visited me to confer as to ways and means for securing reindeer for Newfoundland and Labrador.

Encouraged by this correspondence and the success which has attended the introduction of reindeer into Alaska Doctor Grenfell raised the necessary money from interested friends and has secured a herd of 300 head of reindeer, which were safely landed January 7, 1908, at the small village of Cremeliere, 2 miles from St. Anthony, on the northern coast of Newfoundland. From this point, as they increase in numbers, the deer will be distributed along the coast of Labrador.

#### COOPERATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The cooperation of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury and of Capt. W. G. Ross, chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service, has been freely extended, as in past years, granting transportation on the revenue cutter *Thetis* to Dr. William Hamilton, Ph. D., assistant



agent of education in Alaska, also to Government teachers to and from their schools that were inaccessible by ordinary commercial vessels.

The kindness of Capt. Oscar E. Hamlet, Revenue-Cutter Service, commanding, and of the officers of the cutter *Thetis*, is also appreciated.

All of which, with the accompanying exhibits, is respectfully submitted.

SHELDON JACKSON,  
*United States General Agent Education in Alaska.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.



## APPENDIX.

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EXHIBIT A.—*Appropriation requested by Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, with which to investigate management of the reindeer herds in Alaska.*

[Estimates of Appropriations, 1906. House Document No. 12, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, p. 328.]

REINDEER FOR ALASKA: For the support of reindeer stations in Alaska, and for the instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of the reindeer: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be made a thorough investigation of the reindeer herds in Alaska; their management and uses, and make report thereof, with recommendations, to the next session of Congress, and the cost of such investigation shall be paid from this appropriation, \$25,000.

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EXHIBIT B.—*Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, requests permission to send inspector to Alaska, who shall visit the principal schools and reindeer herds on Bering Sea and make a special report on the same.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1905.

SIR: I respectfully request that permission be granted to send to Alaska this season an inspector, who shall visit the principal schools and reindeer herds on Bering Sea and make a special report on the same independent of the customary annual report made by the agent of this office, his salary and traveling expenses to be paid from the Alaska educational appropriation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT C.—*Comment of Rev. S. R. Spriggs, superintendent of Government reindeer at Barrow, Alaska, on the Churchill report.*

BARROW, ALASKA, *February 1, 1907.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR: In the first overland mail reaching here, January 21, 1907, I received a copy of Special Agent Frank C. Churchill's report on Alaskan schools and reindeer, and, after reading it through, I feel that in justice to myself and to the Bureau of Education a few statements and comments are due from me.

Previous to entering Princeton Seminary in 1896 I graduated from Princeton University in class of 1896, having prepared at Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y.

Prior to my two years at preparatory school I was two years in the employ of Mr. C. E. Hulbert, general merchant, Downsville, N. Y. We came to Downsville from England. As an indication of the high esteem in which I was held by my employer, Mr. Hulbert, I might add that to retain me he made me a very flattering offer in the way of a partnership. This was in a thriving agricultural section that then gave exceeding bright promises for the future—promises since realized—but my heart was bent on the ministry, and I left for the preparatory school, and two years later, in 1892, I entered Princeton, class of 1896. Preparatory, college, and seminary expenses, barring a small aid received from the church, I met myself, partly from money borrowed and partly from money earned during those nine years. I know that in those years I learned and practiced economy and "thrift." The money borrowed I have but recently paid in full.

Regarding the criticisms under Point Barrow, page 47, I notice that there and elsewhere in the report the number of natives here are constantly spoken of as about 200. That my figures may not be gain-said I have taken a census, and find that instead of there being but 200 there are 521. Of these 108 live at Point Barrow proper, the two villages together being commonly known on the outside as Point Barrow.

Such a breadth of error does not speak well for the accuracy of the critic.

As to Mr. Kilbuck and myself being there at the same time, I feel that Mr. Churchill has been unduly harsh, particularly after having admitted while here that he realized that the difficulty of access and communication was responsible for many apparently untoward circumstances.

Your statement under date of January 19, 1906, at page 120 of the report, should, it seems to me, remove any reasonable cause for criticism. The ice conditions of that year were exceptionally unfavorable, and Mr. and Mrs. Kilbuck were forced to land here.

Mr. Churchill asked me the general question as to who had taught the school, and I made answer "Mr. Kilbuck." Detailed answers were made undesirable by reason of the short stay of the revenue cutter. This much, however, should be added by way of corrective, namely, that I taught school with Mr. Kilbuck during most or all of the month of September and also an entire month in March, when Mr. Kilbuck went to Wainwright to get the material moved to the building site.

To an outsider the care of the reindeer and the herders is nothing, yet it has taken fully one-third of my time. It takes two days to get to the herd and the same to get back, if the weather permits; decidedly more if it does not. I usually spend a week there at the fawning time, and one at the fall counting; besides, the rules require the local superintendent to be present at the annual marking. Strict compliance with Mr. Churchill's reasoning would compel the Government to pay me a salary for the past two years during which I have been caring for the reindeer. The same, too, should apply to Doctor Marsh's care of the reindeer prior to my assuming charge of them.

Besides the reindeer, much time was taken up in giving what medical care was possible to the many sick natives. The little 12-year-old girl mentioned on page 26 was up to the time of her death an object of constant care and solicitude on our part. We did all in our power to allay the suffering and tempt the failing appetite. She had a disjointed hip, caused indirectly by tuberculosis of the femur. Doctor Marsh the previous year had pronounced the case hopeless. The father took her to the cutter hoping the surgeon might help her, but in his attempt to set it he broke the already diseased and fragile bone. The child lingered a half year longer and then died. Writing at this present date I might say, to illustrate the work (which in this respect differs in no way from then), that since the last of September, when the natives are mostly all here, we have daily sent out to sick natives, in numbers ranging from one to nine each day, one, two, or three meals each per day, to say nothing of frequent little "handouts" of bread to some poor soul who says he or she can't eat their own food. I say this not to laud, but to justify myself.

Such sad instances as the one above mentioned are also all too frequent. Their attention consumes time and (though by no means unwilling) energy. There was no appointed missionary here that year to look after these protegés of the Government, Doctor Marsh, the Presbyterian missionary, having returned home the previous year, and all such claims were thrust upon me in such a manner that I could not disregard them. But this takes time—much time. As you remember, Doctor Marsh wrote you saying there were not hours enough in a day to do the work that fell to him; that both teacher and

physician were needed, and yet it seems I have brought down criticism, undue and unjust, from Mr. Churchill for doing those very things that he himself declares should be the part of those the Department sends to Alaska.

Besides the school, there were two villages, 10 miles apart, with 521 inhabitants (probably the most populous of all the Eskimo settlements); sickness much more frequent and violent than in a similar population in the States; every convenience and facility for speedy travel eliminated; a climate where one has to fight a constant fight with the elements; 100 tons of lumber and building materials to be moved more than a mile to its site by dog team in arctic winter, because the lumber, when the schooner was caught in the ice, had to be landed at a place far distant from the site chosen by Mr. Lopp; the schoolhouse had to be erected, and the reindeer and herders had to be cared for (though on this point Mr. Churchill is conspicuously silent)—these were the conditions and tasks confronting me, and to both Mr. Kilbuck and myself it seemed best that Mr. Kilbuck should teach the school and that I should do the things mentioned above.

On page 50 Mr. Churchill says:

Mr. Olsen, the carpenter who erected the new buildings at Barrow, was sent north last year long before the lumber arrived.

This statement is rather misleading. Mr. Olsen probably did start from the States before the lumber arrived here at Barrow; he arrived here together with the lumber on the schooner *Laura Madsen*.

Besides what other really reasonable plan was there? Mr. Churchill should know that lumber left to winter here becomes water-soaked from the damp atmosphere, and so makes a poorer building than if cut up immediately, and that it was to avoid this very evil that the Bureau strove to have the buildings up immediately after their arrival, and so a carpenter was sent along with the lumber. Almost any other year the buildings could have been erected in the same season as landed, and Mr. Olsen could have gone to Point Hope overland, just as you planned and instructed me.

Really, Doctor Jackson, there is no way to prevent criticism of this kind other than to acquire omniscience.

Mr. Olsen first came into practical contact with the native workmen here at Barrow. He could converse very little with them in their language beyond yes and no, and, as the natives could not understand his Norwegian English, as a go-between I was a necessity, and was at the schoolhouse while it was in process of building practically all the time.

Mr. Churchill mentions there being but 22 deer trained to harness out of a herd of 627. The Commissioner of Education has pointed out that females are not trained to harness. I would like to add, neither are all males. Males are for breeding and the geldings only

are for harness. The 169 males of that year include, of course, those male fawns born that spring and which could not properly be classed as geldings or bulls.

In a small herd like this there is always the question to be borne in mind, Which is more necessary, deerskins for the immediate present for clothing or trained deer later? We endeavor to balance the question as evenly as possible. Skins for clothing are more necessary than unneeded trained deer. The first choice of males is reserved for bulls, second choice for sled deer, and butcherings are made from the balance. It takes 6 to 8 skins (according to size) to make one complete suit for one person; this does not furnish a single change of garments. So you see the males have to be kept to a fairly low percentage, and even then the herders do not have all the skins they need.

Mr. Churchill says the 83 Government deer were put in my original report as mission deer. They were, and when Mr. Churchill asked me regarding it I told him so, but on attempting to explain to him the only sense in which they were called mission deer, to wit, that the original herd had been left in charge of the Presbyterian missionary by Lieutenant Jarvis, I was silenced with a choleric "That is neither here nor there."

You remember that in 1903 no supplies reached us, and in part payment of supplies purchased by Doctor Marsh for the herders from Mr. Brower the Bureau permitted the sale of 5 female deer to Mr. Brower on the distinct understanding that they were to be the property entirely of his half-breed son James. This boy, James Brower, was 9 years old on November 22, 1903, and then owned 7 deer, but the suspicion that "rewarding" has been put into effect is wholly without foundation. In no single instance have any deer ever been paid to natives until they have served their time as apprentices.

In my correspondence with you I have frequently referred to my use of deer and dogs on the mail trips. It is one thing to want to use deer and another to be here with no deer relays to use and make the trip a success. In the face of all advice to the contrary I started the first mail off with deer. There were no deer along the route where one could obtain relays, and at Kotzebue the only ones obtainable were some unbroken ones, the trained ones having all been sold or hired. The next season the herders were unwilling to make the trip with deer without relays, fearing even worse things than obtained the first trip. But I was preparing and arranging to use deer that year till about two weeks before the starting time, and then, on account of a hard rain storm which made sleet and made hard feeding the early part of October, they became unwilling to go,

saying there was not food enough for them to travel so far. That year the mortality list numbered 26, this past year but 5.

The next year Mr. Lopp said nothing would be done in the way of moving herds and so there would be no relays, and so the matter ended. I have used dogs, being compelled to.

The only trip expense account I now have on hand, the second trip, shows that I expended \$609.14. It has always been so. The first trip had considerably larger incidentals than this one. There are some few unentered incidentals, but I think \$25 would cover them. The native did not come back, and Mr. Klingenberg came back alone. The native wanted to bring back his sister and all her belongings, and Mr. K. objected, and most properly, on the ground that he was carrying mail and not passengers. The goods he was to get on his return cost somewhere near \$75 or \$80, but he has never appeared to get them. On some of the trips the herders went. I did this with a purpose. There were plenty of natives willing to make the trip; some even wanted to see relatives, and make the trip for nothing more than to be outfitted. But I hoped that the mail route would not be discontinued at the expiration of my contract, and that with the establishment of relays these herders would carry the mail with deer, so that it was quite essential that they become acquainted with the route. They were not forced to go—it was at their option. Some of them asked to go along ahead of time. But, as I said, under the present arrangement of deer they were unwilling to go with deer.

It seems to me, however, that this part of my personal affairs has been lugged into the report to no other purpose than to lengthen it.

The same, too, holds with regard the unloading the schooner *Laura Madsen*. In this particular case, says Mr. Churchill, most of the goods belonged to the Government. Very true—but what relation has that with the report? The Government contracted with S. Foster & Co. to deliver that freight upon the beach here at Barrow for \$25 per ton, and S. Foster & Co., finding themselves unable to fulfill their contract, called in other help; and to bring this matter in is looking wide for material suitable to connect with the management of the reindeer service or the school service. When the schooner reached Barrow, late in August in the year of 1904, she could not get nearer than 4 miles to the village on account of ice. Two days later she had worked up to nearly abreast of the village, where she was finally caught in the ice less than a half mile off shore, as shown in the inclosed pictures, and from here the unloading was nearly all done, excepting a little that had been done while the schooner was 4 miles away, and, too, when the ice let go, a part of the coal was still aboard.

The master of the schooner, Capt. P. H. Cook, tried to get the C. S. Whaling and Trading Company people here to do it at \$5 per ton,



but they declined on the ground that there was "nothing in it." Captain Cook was helpless. Whaling captains who saw the *Laura Madsen* said she was doomed and that there was but one chance in a thousand of her getting free. She was cracked and leaking, and her pumps were being worked night and day. Would I not the rather have been open to genuine criticism if I had sat supinely by and seen that ship and cargo go to the bottom?

Mr. Churchill says that "the natives who did the work were not altogether satisfied with Mr. Spriggs's payment in supplies," meaning presumably that the natives did not get a square deal. But let us consider the matter a little.

The goods received from the Bureau through S. Foster & Co. for handling and building the buildings are as follows: 50 barrels flour, \$187.50; 8 sacks sugar, \$44.80; 15 sacks beans, \$53.51; 20 sacks rice, \$100; 29 cases pilot bread, \$90.58; 5 cases coffee, \$52.50; total, \$528.89.

In weight this amounted to  $8\frac{2}{10}$  tons, nearly, allow, say, 10 tons at \$25 per ton equals \$250, freight on above. \$528.89 plus \$250 equals \$778.89, the total cost of goods sent here by the Bureau for handling and building both houses. \$779.89 divided by 2 equals \$389.45, which is the value of the supplies landed here for work on the Barrow house, as follows: (1) Carrying the material up the cliff and piling it clear from high water; (2) hauling this material (nearly 100 tons) more than a mile to the site chosen by Mr. Lopp—this by dog team; (3) helping to erect the building. We begun it in April with the thermometer below zero.

The supplies actually paid out for the above are detailed in my former reports to you. They total to very nearly \$300 in value, and that was the total amount paid out to the natives from Government funds at the time Mr. Churchill was here for work on the Barrow house, leaving about \$80 worth of supplies on hand for painting and grading, the other half being reserved for the Wainwright house.

When I paid the natives who helped me get the freight ashore, I believed I asked them all severally whether they were satisfied, and I know of only one or two, and they were "drones," who did not seem altogether satisfied, etc. As I said before, the ship, when we unloaded, was about a half mile offshore, and we partly sledged and partly boated the freight ashore. This work was done under the favorable condition of a moderate temperature. That mentioned above, under Nos. 2 and 3, was not. Further, the amount of work done under each head, 1, 2, and 3, enumerated above, was more than twice the work that was done in landing the freight.

In other words, the natives did more than six or eight times more work for the Government than they did for me, and received less pay for it. So far as I know it was for Government work and not for work done for me that there was any dissatisfaction. For that work,

generally speaking, the natives were not satisfied, though personally I believe they received a liberal payment for all the work they did, getting a fair and square deal. The least we can say of Mr. Churchill, it seems to me, is that he accuses me on the one hand of having paid the natives too little and on the other he charges the Bureau with having expended too much in its building. In case of dissatisfaction among the natives it does not necessarily mean a just cause, though Mr. Churchill takes it for granted that it does. When Mr. Churchill was here, he purchased a small bow and arrow from a boy for 50 cents, but murmured that it was more than it was worth. I agree with Mr. Churchill that it was, but the boy I later ascertained was yet more dissatisfied. Now, draw this on a larger scale, of what value is the dissatisfaction? Mr. Churchill is confident he paid full price and more for all he got, and so am I that I have done the same.

For a day's work of ordinary manual labor (which begins about 9 a. m. and ends at about 4 p. m., with frequent stops for smoking and resting) I aim to pay a native one-half sack of flour and board, or its equivalent, and I have the same satisfaction that Mr. Churchill had—I am confident I pay full value and more for all I get.

Mr. Churchill took the pains to ascertain that my private account in San Francisco was credited with the \$735 draft, but why, in all fairness, did he not go a step further and say that it was credited toward a bill of \$3,057.55 for bills paid and goods shipped me that year by S. Foster & Co.

Mr. Churchill accuses me of being "thrifty." Let me say that I have had business relations only with those affairs in which I had a personal connection, and so was, in a measure, forced to help to protect myself. Thus the mail—it was the only way I could get my mail oftener than once a year, and so make my parents more reconciled to my being here. Of the freight landed, some 18 or 20 tons belonged to me, to say nothing of the reindeer herders' needs, or the school-house whose commodious rooms were needed.

When the *Laura Madsen* finally wrecked the next year, and with from \$2,000 to \$5,000 worth of material marketable here, I did not even make a bid directly or indirectly upon the wreck of the *Laura Madsen*, though it went for the meager sum of \$100.

When Captain Cook brought the *Laura Madsen* here that year, as he came by Wainwright he could not get far enough into the inlet to unload the house there, on account of ice, and he was very anxious to have me help him unload that house also here at Barrow, so he could hurry out of the Arctic and its ice and save his ship. Here was a chance for "thrift" which for landing, piling, and caring for and eventually reloading would have aggregated \$15 per ton, or at total of about \$1,500. But I was not willing to be connected with the proposition under the circumstances. Mr. Churchill, however, per-

sists in calling me "thrifty." The report should not go abroad, either, that freight rates here are \$25 per ton. Since we have been here, I have paid \$25 per ton just twice and \$35 I believe the same number of times; the rest of the times (we have been here seven years), we have paid \$40.

But to return to the building of the houses. As stated above about \$300 worth of supplies had been expended upon the Barrow house up to the time Mr. Churchill was here in August, 1905. The remaining eighty odd dollars' worth of supplies I reserved for painting and grading.

Mr. Kilbuck as well as myself knew that the natives were not generally satisfied and we had discussed the (from the natives' standpoint) insufficiency of the supplies and he reported same to your office, with the result that the next year supplies were sent to Wainwright to pay for the building of the house. Meanwhile there had been expended from these Barrow supplies for the Wainwright house the following goods as per my former report to you: Thirty-five sacks flour,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sacks rice, 125 pounds sugar, 25 pounds coffee, 1 sack beans, 8 boxes bread. The balance of the half that was at first portioned out for the Wainwright house was set aside to be sent down on the cutter, but on learning that supplies were being sent there they were not sent. The total of supplies left on hand here at this schoolhouse on August 2, when Mr. Derby came was as follows: Eighty-three sacks flour, 8 boxes bread, 160 pounds coffee,  $10\frac{1}{3}$  sacks rice,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  sacks beans,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  sacks sugar.

This has since been further reduced by the building of a small outbuilding and more extensive grading.

As a matter of fact I believe conditions are more favorable at Wainwright than here at Barrow, because "hired help" is not as costly as here. There are many things that enter into cost and price which need not be considered on the outside. Work is cheaper if paid for in food toward spring than in the summer or fall. Five hundred dollars invested in a wide assortment of goods will bring in far greater returns either in work or favors than \$500 invested in a few staples. Supply and demand play upon each other in a way not often seen on the outside. Last fall a man sold a good canoe for a sack of sugar, sugar being a scarce commodity. The sugar originally cost about \$6 and a canoe costs \$50. Mr. Brower values their canoes at about \$75 each. I have paid a native \$3 worth of goods for a 15-cent lantern chimney and counted myself fortunate to get it, though at other times I had given them away. Last year when Mr. Hopson was manager during Mr. Brower's absence, he paid many of his natives with guns—result, you could buy guns cheaper for cash than you could in San Francisco. Lanterns were in demand. Among themselves the natives exchanged one lantern for 5 white fox skins.

Even exchanges of guns and lanterns were common. A native induced me to give him my lantern (I had two) for his gun. I gave that gun out again for a favor and got far less satisfaction than if I had given out my lantern. I consider I did the native a favor—he most certainly did—but an outsider who did not realize conditions here would hardly think so. Apply the condition personally and one realizes it. For how much would you give your eyeglasses if you could not get another pair within a year? I speak of these things simply to show how difficult it is for an outsider who does not take all these exceptional conditions into consideration to properly judge of affairs here. The price paid for building the house could have been even lessened if the same money had been invested in a greater variety of goods.

To have its buildings moved the “board of Presbyterian Missions,” at my suggestion, sent a good variety of goods and they got it done reasonably. That they might not hesitate to send the goods needed I agreed to take off their hands any supplies left over and since some of the *Laura Madsen* crew gratuitously assisted I shall have so many left on my hands I shall be lucky to get rid of them all.

Excepting Takpuk, Shaudis, and Ahlock, the native deer herders and apprentices here now are provided with rations by the Government. There is no other way. Outside the herders there are comparatively no independent natives here. At present I know of but two. The rest either work directly for white men or on capital and material furnished by whites. Those two mentioned are free from debt and are running whaling crews on their own credit. These two furnish their crews with the necessities of life and take all the furs, ivory, and bone their natives get. So, too, the whites. If the season is successful they make, if unsuccessful they lose. A native usually hires himself out every summer for the entire ensuing year to whomsoever he chooses or can. I have it on Mr. Brower’s authority that his natives cost him from \$100 to \$250 each per year in goods at San Francisco prices—freight not added. Now, if a youth has or wants to have deer he must give up working for a “boss” and live with the herd. And in the meanwhile he must be supported until he can become self-supporting by his deer. Hence, at this place, as Mr. Churchill has said, the herders are provided with rations whether they own deer or not, though at present all own deer. But the cost per head is far below that which the C. S. Whaling and Trading Company pays for the support of its natives.

On page 33 Mr. Churchill makes reference to adults being registered and so swelling the roll. I would like to add before closing that in all the time that I have been connected with the school here at Barrow I remember of having had only one adult on my roll—that a young man of about 22 or 23—and further that I have never put upon

my roll any but genuine pupils, in regular attendance for the purpose of study.

The past year has thus far been a very trying one on account of so much sickness, mostly typhoid fever, there having been thus far about 50 cases. Three deaths thus far (February 10, 4 deaths thus far) one of them being Ungnwishek, one of the herders. His widow has an adopted son who is nearly old enough to go to the herd and begin his apprenticeship. Instructions should be given to whosoever comes here to take charge of the deer.

I have not yet located the source of the typhoid infection, but probably it is the water, for the past season has been a very dry one. Am trying to get the people to either boil their water or else get it off the ocean. In that way I hope for relief.

I learned from a letter received from Dr. T. S. Dedrich, of Washington, N. J., that he is expecting to come here next summer. I sincerely hope he does. It is very unfortunate that he could not reach here this past summer; just now, for instance, he is so much needed.

The winter has been a very mild one thus far, and the coal Mrs. Spriggs spoke about getting from Mr. Brower (in the last mail) will not be needed.

I trust this communication reaches you in proper season. It will leave here on the second overland mail starting on February 15.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. R. SPRIGGS.

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BARROW, ALASKA, *February 14, 1907.*

MY DEAR DR. JACKSON: The attached item I inclose, thinking it may be of use in the way of reference and not as a part of the inclosed letter.

I trust everything turns out all satisfactory.

Very sincerely, yours,

S. R. SPRIGGS.

Rev. SHELDON JACKSON, D. D.,  
*General Agent, etc., Washington, D. C.*

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In the season of 1904 there were received at this place three distinct bills, to wit:

(1).

Reindeer -----	\$957.09
Freight -----	288.12
Total -----	<u>1,245.21</u>

## (2).

On account of supplies not reaching here the previous year, coal was borrowed from the C. S. W. & T. Co. This bill includes coal to repay that loan as well as coal for the ensuing year.

School	\$573. 13
Freight, approximately	535. 87
Total	1, 109. 00

## (3).

The freight bill of the last two mentioned was put under one head by Foster as freight on the schoolhouse—the amount of this freight bill was \$2,749.85. Approximately the freight on the school bill of \$573.13 would be \$535.87; total, \$1,109. The freight on the schoolhouse would be about \$2,213.98, making a total cost of the schoolhouse delivered here of—

Schoolhouse	\$2, 368. 78
Freight, approximately	2, 213. 98
Total	4, 582. 76

Mr. Olsen's stay of seven months in the Arctic should be divided equally between the two houses, for he remained here equally as much to build the one as the other, and he was approximately two months working on each house. Only half his wages and half his expenses should be charged to the Wainwright schoolhouse.

The amount of goods paid out from the Barrow supplies toward the Wainwright schoolhouse should be deducted from the Barrow account and charged to the Wainwright house.

This, it seems to me, should make the cost of the two buildings nearly equal.

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EXHIBIT D.—*Extracts from a private letter of Mrs. John H. Kilbuck, of Wainwright Inlet, Arctic Alaska, showing the lights and shadows of a teacher's life among the Arctic Eskimos and her comments on the Churchill report.*

[Received at Independence, Kans., June 24, 1907.]

WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA.

DEAR FATHER: We are slowly getting our letters ready for the February mail, which we can expect about the 20th of that month.

\* \* \* \* \*

Not much of importance transpires in this out-of-the-way place. We have our regular duties; we know what to expect day by day, and very seldom are we cheered by the unusual. Like our people, we hail with delight the slightest excitement. It may only be the arrival of a deer train, a dog team, or the abundant catch of a day's smelt fishing at the inlet.

Now and then letters reach us from our friends at Barrow. Those are indeed red-letter days, for they make us feel that not so very far away beings like ourselves are struggling along with the darkness

and cold to oppress them, and the same anxious hope of daylight and real living again. We take much pleasure and comfort in Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs and little Harold. They never fail to do us a kindness if the way presents itself, and their letters are both long and interesting. Our work and theirs is one and the same, so we naturally rejoice with them in their successes, understand and sympathize in their disappointments. We know only too well their isolation and loneliness. What with teaching a very large school (92 enrolled) and the care of many sick people they are almost worn out. We have our hands full here, but our work is not as taxing as theirs.

First, they have three or four times the people under their care, and second, their people are spoiled, demanding, and not grateful half the time, no matter how much has been done for them. Our people are quite the opposite, always willing to do for us, and appreciative of our care of them in sickness or health. \* \* \*

Mr. Churchill's report is very hard on Doctor Jackson, and unjustly so in many ways. A very little thing in Mr. Churchill's report was his attack on the missions and the missionaries. \* \* \* But Churchill is not accurate in his statements. He says:

Doctor Kilbuck is teaching 6 pupils in a \$4,000 house at a salary of \$1,500. Education comes high in Alaska, but I suppose they must have it.

Now, the truth is, we were teaching 47 pupils at a salary of \$1,320—quite a difference.

Much ado is made over the "Presbyterian government school," and in every way the doctor is belittled and criticised. A man in his position should not stoop to littleness nor be influenced by tattlers who are only working for selfish ends.

Mr. Spriggs is ridiculed as being an "exceedingly thrifty missionary," because he has a mail contract and does a little trading. Mr. Spriggs feels very bad that they are publicly criticised. Nothing is calmly and reasonably stated, but everything is given in its extreme light, with no explanations or excuses. The very opposite of the truth is often brought out. No missions and nobody who have had any dealings with or under Doctor Jackson have been spared. We are sure from the little we have seen that the report is biased and unjust.

Mr. Fellows, of Icy Cape, sent us Mr. Lopp's letter to him, from which we learned that Wada, the Jap, was acquitted. I told you last year how he had stolen furs and whalebone from these people. When they hesitated about trusting him with their precious furs, he told them he was a Christian and could not lie; that settled it. They trusted him, and he sold the furs in Nome, according to his own account, getting as high as \$180 for a large bear skin and good prices for everything. In court he swore he had been made their chief and was a partner in their loss, said he played faro with the

money and lost all; that his intentions were good, and, had he won as he hoped to do, he would have returned to them with their goods and lived with them. The native witnesses were befuddled and gave conflicting testimony, so Wada was released.

His story is preposterous, and we are just furious to think he escaped punishment. The three witnesses from here were paid in the neighborhood of \$500 for mileage and witness fees. The last we heard was that Wada was after them and had gotten them to promise to bring him back with them. No doubt they felt satisfied with their pay, and he talked them into bringing him back. He speaks this language. All we fear now is that he will get their money as well as their furs. How much sorrow and trouble that little rascal is responsible for. The one witness's wife has died while he is away, and the father of another witness is dying. We do not look for them to return from Nome before next summer, as they have no dogs with them.

We further learned that Captain Neuth, the whaler captain who has been ruining little girls along this coast for years, gave bonds in Nome to appear in Seattle, but has mysteriously disappeared. That grieves us, too. He has been such a shameless offender. We did want to see him punished to the limit of the law.

The long winter night is now over, and we rejoice in a short day, one however that will soon be a long day. We have full moon to-day or to-morrow, and it has not gone below the horizon for days. Our winter sky is not blue, but a dead white, and the moon looks almost purple when it sinks to the horizon and we see it through the haze in the north and northwest. At night it rides high and is a very natural moon. Some time ago I saw a new moon through the atmosphere that creates the mirage.

I sometimes watch the fantastic shapes taken by a large piece of ice in the mirage. We have mirages quite frequently, and I wish I could adequately describe them and their freaks as they change and change again. This north country is a wonderful place, with its mirages, its mighty ice fields, and extremes of night and day; its awful silence and monotonous whiteness. It is something to have experienced all this. Indeed, I would not have missed it for anything, and yet to live here always, away from the busy, ever-advancing world, would soon take all hope and life out of the soul. It is the work we do and thought of relief at a stated time that holds us up. That change, that happy meeting of those we love, and the thought of and planning for that time carries us over many a dreary day. When this reaches you it will only be about a year before we start home.

\* \* \* \* \*

The school is a source of satisfaction and surprise, for the children continue to be eager to learn. Some are making wonderful progress.



One of the older school girls went over three months without missing a word in her spelling class; she is now in fractions, can say her multiplication table backward or forward, and reads, writes, and composes good English—that is, good common English—and I think that she has only gone to school twelve months in all. Less than two years ago she did not know a figure or a letter—nor any English. She is not alone. Many others have done well, though not all quite as well as she.

We need Gospel Hymns 1–6, three dozen of the small kind, but we ourselves are not able to get them. Fully 30 in the village now read well enough to use a hymn book and sing from it if they had them.

The father of one scholar attended school this year, and now he reads fairly well, writes well, and has acquired a good deal of English. My journal is written in detail about such things and you will see it, so I need not repeat.

\* \* \* \* \*

FEBRUARY 7, 1907.

Natives arrived from Barrow two days ago, and, to our great delight, brought us many letters from you all. They had been locked in with the Barrow mail. Your journal and a letter came, written late in September. One from Clemmens was as late as October 12. Ruth wrote, and a telegram from Washington came, informing John that his salary had been raised to \$1,500 again. Mr. Churchill's report also came, and I read until my eyes burn and my head aches.

\* \* \* \* \*

In Mrs. Spriggs's letter she told of 5 recent deaths, one from drinking wood alcohol by a native woman who liked whisky too well. The epidemic continues and many are very sick.

FEBRUARY 14.

We are having our first severe cold spell. The thermometer has registered for the past three days 53° below zero, 64° below, 62° below, and to-day it is 54° below. If we did not dress in deerskins and keep up roaring fires we would be pretty chilly at times.

The grate is burned out in the school stove and John has to work hard to keep the room warm. This cold spell was preceded by a season of high barometer; for days it stood above 31 inches, and even as high as 31.35 inches, which is the highest it has ever registered. We expected something terrible when it began to fall, but there has been no strong wind.

In April we will expect to hear from you again, then not until next July or August.

The ice was blown hard on shore at Barrow last fall, and piled high on the beach. It is just possible that it will not leave at all

next year. Such things have happened frequently. If so, the ships will get no farther than Wainwright and all goods will be unloaded here, which will cause a lot of hardship for the Barrowites. We hope, however, that the ice will leave and let the ships reach them with their supplies. We are safe. The ships always get as far north as Wainwright.

Hoping you have been and are quite well, and that you remain so, I am your devoted and loving daughter,

EDITH KILBUCK.

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EXHIBIT E.—*Comment of Mr. Dana Thomas, missionary of the Society of Friends at Kotzebue, Alaska, on the Churchill report.*

LENTS, OREG., August 22, 1906.

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in the daily papers here excerpts from what is said to be a report by Mr. Churchill on reindeer and school affairs, the said report, in so far as it treats of any part of Alaska of which I have knowledge, is replete with mistakes. I am accused of being the husband of the Government teacher at Kotzebue, of which charge I am of course guilty, but inasmuch as my wife is a graduate of California State Normal School, and can teach any place in that State without passing an examination, and did teach one school there for three years and was only prevented teaching the fourth by our marriage, it would hardly seem that it was necessary to make my name public for this cause. Mr. Churchill states that "Dana Thomas is a thrifty individual, had mail contract between Kotzebue and Shungnak, received \$150, gave natives in two cases \$30 for trip, and in three other cases \$100 per trip," etc. If this were true it does not concern "schools and reindeer," and Mr. Churchill was not sent up, so far as I know, to investigate postal routes, etc. As a matter of fact, Mr. Churchill is mistaken. I have never had any contract or subcontract for carrying mail any place in the United States or in any other country.

Alfred Nilima had above contract; as postmaster at Kotzebue I let it to him for the lowest bid offered—\$150. I was permitted one year to let it for an amount not to exceed \$250, the second year \$200 per trip. So that in both years I saved the Post-Office Department considerable money. A contract has now been let by postal department for term of four years at a rate above \$200 per trip. Incidentally I may say that no natives ever made the round trip for any such sum as \$30. One time when other favors were given he only received \$75, but the usual rate was \$100, paid in advance, while of course the contractor had to wait about a year for his \$150.

Mr. Churchill states that Mrs. Walton was drawing \$80 per month at Kivalina, and doing nothing to earn it, as practically no one lives

there. Again Mr. Churchill is mistaken. I was at Kivalina the past winter. There were 14 native houses at the school there, or near enough to attend school. As the native house will on an average contain about 10 people, there was certainly a native population above 100—nearer, I should say, to 150—white men who passed there this winter invariably told me that the schoolroom was crowded. Pray how could Mr. Churchill or anyone else judge the winter population by the summer tents. Natives rarely live in the summer where they congregate in the winter; in the summer they are at the trading points. At Kotzebue we have for six weeks had an average population of 12, the month following the average population would be 400, etc.

From what the mail carriers told me who came down the coast last season, Mr. Churchill's statements about Kilbuck at Wainwright are as misleading—for I clearly recall that I was then told that above 35 were attending school there.

Although Kotzebue contained a public school in session and had an important reindeer herd, Mr. C. did not deem it of sufficient importance to visit. Captain Hamlet, of *Thetis*; William Hamilton, Mr. Lopp, and Judge Landers, of Nome, came ashore from revenue cutter. I inquired for Mr. Churchill and was told he was too busy trading for a mastodon "tusk" to come ashore. \* \* \*

But enough of this whole matter. I should be glad for the honorable Secretary of the Interior to see this, if you think best. I had thought of writing him direct, but I suppose a letter from an humble man like myself would hardly get to him, and after all it does not matter much, I suppose. \* \* \*

For a time my address will be 587 Forty-fifth street, Oakland, Cal.  
I am, believe me, most respectfully,

DANA THOMAS.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,  
*General Agent Education for Alaska.*

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EXHIBIT F.—*Comment of Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., Government teacher and reindeer superintendent at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, on the Churchill report.*

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.,  
*September 20, 1906.*

SIR: Your letter of August 8 asking for a review of Mr. Frank C. Churchill's report on the schools and reindeer of Alaska, and especially that part referring to St. Lawrence Island, is at hand, and in reply would respectfully offer the following:

Mr. Churchill's opening remarks at the conclusion of his report, page 65, "such criticisms as are found in the foregoing report are intended for the betterment of the service and in the interest of good government and the relief and ultimate improvement of the natives," must be taken seriously and will apply to all that I shall say here. We also agree with him that "persons not in sympathy with this aim should have no place in Alaska under pay of the Government."

The salary paid Mr. Churchill, \$751 per month, with all traveling and incidental expenses, more than three times his former pay, was enough to encourage him in his work and make him feel that his services were appreciated, while the facilities placed at his command and the power with which he was clothed enabled him to learn a great deal about the work. And yet, unless one takes the time to read all of Mr. Churchill's report, including the supplemental remarks and the various exhibits in connection with each, an erroneous impression might be gained from some portions of the report, such erroneous and misleading statements already having been made in some of the daily papers, to the lasting injury of men whose years of service entitle them to better than they have received.

Some of the papers accuse Doctor Jackson of being partial to the Presbyterian denomination, even to the extent of "graft," and mentioned Cape Prince of Wales as a Presbyterian mission, when, in fact, there is not now nor ever has been a Presbyterian mission, missionary, nor layman employed at that place. It is entirely Congregational.

On page 13, line 22, Mr. Churchill says:

That there may be no mistake, it should at once be put down emphatically that nearly every color of religious faith is represented in some way in the schools or missions of Alaska.

This does not sound as if Mr. Churchill found any favoritism toward Presbyterians. My position on St. Lawrence Island, with one mail each year and the sight of no white faces except such as came on an occasional whaler, the supply vessel, or the revenue cutter, was not favorable for learning much about other stations, but, unless I am mistaken, the deer at Point Barrow were cared for and managed up to 1904 by Dr. H. Richmond Marsh, an employee of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. If this be true, Mr. Churchill is wrong in his assertions on page 36, where he says the deer always have been cared for by Government employees.

On page 9 of his report Mr. Churchill says that his "stops were necessarily brief, and it was found to be a physical impossibility to reach all points desired," and his work called him to visit (p. 10) "that portion bordering on Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, where it is one treeless, frozen waste, with less than one hundred days in a year when out-of-door work can be carried on." These facts noted

by Mr. Churchill have made it difficult to collect statistics and perform other business of the Bureau in these regions.

Throughout the report I find many remarks bearing upon and allowances for the hardships to be endured by those, who are employed by the Bureau of Education as school-teachers and superintendents of reindeer. This would be readily appreciated by one simply touring the coast settlements on a revenue cutter, but such a trip, with the exhibits given in the report, would not show the expense of living at the reindeer stations, and expense items have to be taken into account by teachers, missionaries, and reindeer superintendents, as well as by special agents and disbursing officers.

Taking these things into consideration, the distance to be traveled, the lack of mails, steamship and railroad transportation, telegraphs, and modern office conveniences and equipment, it seems to me a great deal has been done in the fourteen years which have elapsed since the introduction of deer into Alaska.

That the Government owns but 3,073 deer out of 10,241 is to the credit of the Government. The idea was to give them to the natives.

The example set by five good Lapps who will make a good living out of deer will do more for the Eskimo than many years of teaching. If not too late, I should draw up contracts with these Lapps by which they should take on and train apprentices the same as the missions, giving them a herd at the end of five years, also giving them subsistence during the five years.

The mission contracts should be on regulation blanks, uniform in the main particulars, requiring subsistence and teaching for five years for one apprentice for the first 75 deer, and an additional apprentice for each additional 50 deer more than 75, and each graduate to get from the mission a herd of 50 deer at the expiration of his five years' apprenticeship. Files of all contracts for any one particular station should be kept at that station.

Another fact of great importance and of direct bearing upon many of the points at issue is that nearly all the men and women who have been in the employ of the Bureau of Education have taken the appointments as a means of reaching heathen people with the gospel. This has been the motive that led them to go.

Several times Mr. Churchill refers to St. Lawrence Island as a place where an "imaginary mission" existed. The fact that the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions owns the building used for school and teachers' residence, and that a grant of land for mission purpose has been given, is not "imaginary."

The further fact that Mr. V. C. Gambell, the first man to begin school work at this most difficult place, in 1894 very trying and dangerous, but much improved by reason of Mr. and Mrs. Gambell's three years' residence among that awful people, was salaried entirely

by the Presbyterian board for the first nine months (or thereabouts) of his stay and was then taken over as an employee of the Bureau of Education, under a new policy being inaugurated, is not "imaginary."

The \$1,200 offered me as teacher to a lonely isolated village of 250 dirty, greasy, polygamous Eskimos in Bering Sea, with only one mail a year and no companion but my wife, would never have induced me to leave the practice of my profession and decline an appointment to a vast field of usefulness in Laos if there had not been the assurance that I would have an opportunity to do missionary work in a place where it was difficult and at that time impossible to secure another man.

Without, as far as I know, infringing upon the duties devolving upon me through my commission by the Bureau of Education, I have, as missionary and representative of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, treated the sick (using my own instruments, medicines, and hospital supplies), conducted an orphanage with four inmates in my own rooms, married those who were inclined, baptized the believing, buried the dead, cheered the faint, comforted the sorrowing, and preached the gospel of Jesus Christ to all who would listen. Besides the house to house visitation this has required we have conducted a regular Sunday preaching service, a Sunday evening prayer service led by the young men in much the same way as a Christian Endeavor Society is managed, a prayer meeting Tuesday evening, a Bible class for young women Wednesday afternoon, and a Bible class for young men Thursday evening. This is not "imaginary" mission work.

Although I have not received for this 1 cent of salary or remuneration or reward from board, synod, or presbytery of the Presbyterian Church or any other church, I am proud to call myself a missionary so long as the Presbyterian or some other church and Jesus Christ shall own me.

If this constitutes an "imaginary mission," I think the Cosmos Club or any other organization, so largely supported and attended by Government employees outside the duties and hours required by their appointment, would be classed as imaginary.

In regard to the 70 deer landed on St. Lawrence Island in 1900, as the beginning of a herd, it must be remembered that St. Lawrence Island was not at that time a Government reservation, and it was supposed from some correspondence and conversations had with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, that, before another winter would pass and open communications with a world outside the frozen north, the Board would have completed the arrangements for the taking of the loan, so the deer were recorded as the property of the Board. I recorded them as I found them.

Contrary to Mr. Churchill's assertion on page 60, line 15, I did not "under pressure" place 70 deer to the credit of the Government. In the first place, it is not my province to decide the ownership of deer placed in my charge. In the second place, Mr. Churchill did not spend 15 minutes in the aggregate in conversation with me regarding school and reindeer business during his two visits to St. Lawrence Island. Further, Sepillu, my oldest and most intelligent apprentice, who had completed his five years' apprenticeship and could speak English fairly well, took the cruise on the *Bear* with Mr. Churchill to Point Barrow and back to St. Lawrence Island, and yet Sepillu says Mr. Churchill did not have any conversation with him on any subject.

It is unfortunate for the Bureau of Education that the arrangement was not completed, as is well shown by the honorable Commissioner of Education's remarks on pages 166-169 of Mr. Churchill's report.

Mr. Churchill's remarks on page 10 about the size of Alaska afford me opportunity for saying that the field is so large, the conditions so hard, and the work so different from any previously known methods which could be taken as a criterion, that one must not expect the accurate and systematic tabulation of results found in other departments of the Government service.

It is easy for us to hastily express ourselves as of the opinion that we could have done another's work better than he did.

On page 11, the present management is blamed because reindeer teaming is not a noticeable industry in Alaska, but we must consider that it is only fourteen years since the effort was commenced to change the lives of the Eskimos from hunters to herders, when we consider that three hundred years, millions of dollars and many precious lives have been expended in our efforts at civilization of the American Indians, and many of them are to-day behind a great many of our Eskimos.

What Mr. Churchill says with regard to the expense of putting up buildings in the frozen north should be borne in mind in reading what he says with regard to the too expensive management of the erection of buildings.

Not only does the material arrive too late for use the year it is sent, but is usually too wet for use. If it were used the same year it arrived, the cracks which would be sure to come later would render the buildings unfit for residence. The wind and sun soon warps and dries our buildings in Alaska.

Mr. Churchill's remarks about needed legislation, pages 26-27, are most pertinent. The quantity of intoxicants allowed on board whalers and traders is more than could possibly be used for medicinal

purposes. Masters and owners do not allow grog to men forward now, as was the custom long ago. Evidence that would secure a conviction before courts of justice is hard to obtain, though the source of the supply of liquor to natives is patent to all who have lived among the Eskimos. The laws governing the carrying of intoxicants should be revised and thoroughly enforced. Customs officials in San Francisco should do their full duty and report any deficiencies in the law.

Referring to that part of the report calling for better records of attendance, it may be said that a report of the school children from 6 to 14 and from 14 to 21, the enrollment, the average daily attendance, the race of the children, and the number, boys and girls separately, pursuing the various studies, was prepared for each month at St. Lawrence Island, and sent to the Bureau as soon as our mail ship came, once each year. We also sent several supplemental tables showing interesting results obtained in the way of attendance by the best of our pupils.

At the bottom of page 59 Mr. Churchill refers to an average attendance of 65 at the St. Lawrence Island school, but closes with the remark, "some of whom were probably adults." We trust we shall all render much better service in the future from having a man of Mr. Churchill's standing and ability visit us in our several stations, but it was unwise in him to make such a remark, for all the children reported as in attendance on the school at St. Lawrence Island were strictly under school age, as will be seen by reference to the reports in the office of the Bureau at Washington. Some adults would like to come, but we have had no room for them. We have had to seat 65 pupils where there was desk room for only 52, and that in a room only 20 by 31 feet, with a  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -foot ceiling, and two teachers with only an organ between them for a partition.

Mrs. Campbell taught four years and attended to her household, sewing, and mission work besides, because we felt that we could have a better school with two teachers, though she has never received one cent in payment, and yet St. Lawrence Island is classed by Mr. Churchill as an expensive station.

Let it be remembered that at Point Barrow and at St. Lawrence Island there should always be carried on hand a double supply of stores, for there occasionally come times when the supply vessels do not reach these points, either through wreck or through a closing of the ice or a fire in San Francisco, and then there is no way of supplying the loss. Point Barrow is just a little better off from being on the mainland and accessible to relief expeditions and having three mails a year, one in summer on the revenue cutter and two by dog or deer in the winter. But St. Lawrence Island has but the one mail brought by the revenue cutter, and when the ice comes in the fall there is no possible communication with the outside world until the



next spring or summer. Further, I have learned from the natives of at least 8 ships that have been wrecked on St. Lawrence Island. Two of these were in the falls of 1899 and 1900, at which times the lives of ten men were lost. These could have been prevented if there had been a chain of cabin posts along the north shore of the island, with a small supply of emergency army rations and directions to the station at Gambell in each cabin. But in those days there was not more than enough food for the station superintendent.

On page 41 Mr. Churchill recommends the building of corrals. This has been done at St. Lawrence Island and enabled us to make an actual count of our herd. Perhaps St. Lawrence Island was one of the two stations referred to as doing that. If not, our station should be added. But I should not recommend it to be done very frequently, unless the marks can be easily read. The casualties are too great. Unless aluminum buttons could be made of different shapes, they would not do for but one mark in each herd. As the Government has the round ones, others might use other shapes. Let us experiment first. We mark the ears and find, if the marking has been well done, it is not necessary to lasso a deer to tell the mark. I am constantly asking my boys if they can "spot" all of their deer in the herd.

In regard to the expensive construction of school buildings, I can only say that I spent about two weeks in 1904 with and around the school building at Cape Prince of Wales and saw a good deal of Mr. A. N. Evans and Mr. Olsen.

Mr. Evans is a very fine, capable man, an honor to the Bureau, and should be paid a good salary to retain him in the service.

A good carpenter can not be secured to leave work in the States, cross 2,000 and more miles of rough Bering Sea, and spend "less than one hundred days fit for work out of doors" without more inducement than the ordinary carpenter's wages. If I had had one of those carpenters laid up at St. Lawrence Island during the winter, I could have kept him busy teaching my boys. I have put up several buildings with their help and can testify that they possess mechanical skill to remarkable degree.

I have in my possession a spring cupboard catch made from ivory that works as well as its iron mate, and a coffee pot made from an empty coal oil can with a pair of old scissors and a large ship spike that would do credit to many a tinner. Some of Mrs. Campbell's girls have cut out and sewed up dresses that show a very noteworthy amount of genius. They are very imitative and require good examples more than many words.

Mr. Churchill's remarks about 1,500 deer under the management of the American Missionary Association being worth \$35,000 or \$40,000 might easily be construed to mean that the American Missionary

Association were given 1,500 deer and that the Government had been grafted to the amount of \$35,000 or \$40,000, when the fact is the American Missionary Association was given only 118 deer. In return for this they have fed, clothed, and taught 9 apprentices and have now for further work only 394 deer instead of 1,500.

The agreement between the American Missionary Association and its apprentices, third section, allows a herder, by the provisions of his will, to leave his herd to anyone he might choose. This should be corrected. Blanks for all transfers of whatever kind should be kept in stock at each station.

The worst feature about St. Lawrence Island, Mr. Churchill finds (p. 60), is that there were only four herders and only three of them owned deer "after all these years." The deer had not been on the island five years when Mr. Churchill visited us. Not a very great "all." Two of the first apprentices taken there were discharged for stealing, laziness, and general unpromising competence within three months after joining the herders. These were elderly men and had families. A third, a young man, was discharged a month before I reached St. Lawrence because he wanted to live at the station and not with the herd. A fourth had died from inguinal abscess the January before Mr. Churchill came. Another, having completed his five years' apprenticeship with credit to himself and his teachers, had 50 deer marked with his mark before Mr. Churchill reached the States, though it was not done "under pressure."

The following clause is copied from Mr. Churchill's report, page 60, the figures in parentheses being the corrections as they should be, since there were only 70 deer brought to St. Lawrence Island in 1900:

The Bureau's report for 1902 gives the number of deer as 150, a gain of only 39 (80) in three (two) years.

In several places Mr. Churchill calls attention to the small number of sled deer for each herd.

It seems to me St. Lawrence Island makes a good showing in this regard. Out of 60 adult males, 22 were trained to harness up to 1904 (see Bureau report, p. 21), and some of the 60 were only 1 year old.

Mr. Churchill's charges that the missionaries are no better fitted for the selection of apprentices and supervision of the distribution of deer than purely Government appointees would not receive general support, is not borne out by facts (especially when one considers the actions of Government Indian agents, and more particularly Government appointees in Alaska), and is well answered by the honorable Commissioner of Education, pages 124-125.

In refutation of an assertion of Mr. Churchill's, on page 134, line 8, I can say that I saw a good deal of Doctor Jackson in Alaska in

1901, and received a letter from him in 1902, which was dated at Nome, so he was up in the deer country, though he could not get over to see me at St. Lawrence Island.

In support of the attitude taken by Mr. Churchill on page 156, in which he strongly upholds missionaries in general—I wish to say that the Eskimos are quick to make use of instruction given along commercial lines. At St. Lawrence Island is a young man named Booshu who has never been to the regular school, though he has attended the evening mission class. He says he sees his mistake now and is sorry he did not attend school when he was younger. So eager is he to learn that he has employed some of the school-boys to teach him, paying them out of his small stock of tea and sugar. Then he gets hold of his little brother when school is out and makes him tell what he has learned at school. This spring he took a white fox skin aboard the whaler *Wm. Baylies* and struck a trade with the second engineer of the ship for 5 pounds of tea. The man poured some tea on the scale pan, jerked it up quick, glanced at it and said, "There's your tea." Booshu said, "Let me see;" whereupon he found only 2 pounds of tea weighed to him. With profuse apologies the correct 5 pounds of tea was weighed to him by the engineer because he had been taught the use of the scales by his teacher and was capable and willing to profit by it. The whalers would never have taught him such things.

Special attention should be called to that part of Commissioner Harris's reply on page 162, which shows the value of loaning herds to missions.

In another place Mr. Churchill says that Doctor Campbell was "uncertain" about the terms upon which deer were leased to the apprentices. This was due to the fact that a set of rules and regulations governing apprentices was being drawn up and not yet finished, the same being a consensus of the opinions of all the superintendents, and many besides, who had handled deer since the time of their introduction, and knew the characteristics and needs of the Eskimo. With one mail a year, and that one on the ship that brought Mr. Churchill, and the information that a revision of the rules was in progress, it was at least hard to be certain.

One clause of the proposed rules requires the "detailing" of boys from the school for short periods in the reindeer camp. Where school attendance is not compulsory, it seems to me superintendents would not have authority to detail anyone. It savors too much of making deer men of people who prefer some other mode of getting a living.

What Mr. Churchill says about the isolation of teachers in north-western and central Alaska, the cost of living, the lack of communications with others in similar work, the loss of companionship, the insanitary conditions prevailing, and the close confinement during

the long arctic nights is so true that it seems to me the Government would be justified in arranging a system whereby its employees, after an initial period of five years and successive periods of three years each, should be granted a year's furlough on at least two-thirds pay, or a year's work in the United States, where they could be refreshed and sent back next year for better work.

I concur most heartily in what Mr. Churchill says about the appointment of a general superintendent of schools and reindeer for northwest and central Alaska, with headquarters at Nome. He should have two assistants, with an office clerk who has some special faculty for arranging statistics.

The establishment of a chain of schoolhouses and reindeer stations along the coast will hasten the more general use of sled deer for mail routes and general freighting, because the necessary relays of deer will be available.

The Eskimos of the villages will, however, still use dogs as long as there is hunting, for dogs alone can be used to pull canoes and sleds over the ice in pursuit of the seal, walrus, and whale.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your patient and kindly consideration.

EDGAR OMAR CAMPBELL,  
*Teacher and Reindeer Superintendent,*  
*St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.*

HON. SHELDON JACKSON,  
*U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

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EXHIBIT G.—*Comment of Tolef L. Brevig, superintendent of the Teller Reindeer Station, on the Churchill report.*

TELLER, ALASKA, *October 9, 1906.*

DEAR DOCTOR: I have just received and read the report of Mr. Frank C. Churchill, special agent.

Where it treats of conditions and facts in regions where I am well acquainted it is so inaccurate and misleading that I feel it a duty to briefly reply.

On pages 55, 56, and 57 I find this station reported on as follows:

The Lutheran synod (should be Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America) has an orphanage here, carried on in a building owned by the Government, where the inmates have a school with an average attendance of 17.

The fact that the orphanage and school is in a building owned by the Government is mentioned in several places in the report and exhibits, and the conclusion hinted at that it is something that should not be. I will state the facts as they really are. In August,

1898, when I with my family after a stay of four years left the station for Wisconsin, the station was vacated as a Government reindeer station. The herd had been moved to Eaton the preceding December and all the property of the Government was taken to Unalakleet on the same vessel that took me to the station. A prospector was permitted to live in the building on condition that he looked after the building. In 1899 conditions were such that the building was closed by Doctor Jackson and doors and windows nailed up and notices put up cautioning everybody against trespassing. During the fall doors were broken in and the building used by anybody and everybody, and not only used but misused. During the winter of 1900 I again accepted the position as teacher at Teller Reindeer Station, and also induced the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod to start a mission and orphanage there, the church promising \$1,000 per year to help to start the work, and from the Bureau of Education the use of the unused building at the station until the church could erect its own building.

Upon my arrival here conditions were deplorable. The building was not habitable. Having anticipated this state of affairs, I had brought some material along for repairs and many doors and windows were put in and floor in two rooms put in. This was done at the expense of the church, not of the Government, and since then the building has been kept in repair by the mission, but it is now so dilapidated that it is not fit for habitation during the winter, and the church has this summer commenced the erection of an orphanage 26 by 48, one and a half story frame building, which will be ready for occupancy next summer.

The people were dying all around us and instead of beginning with a few children we picked up more orphans than we could find room for with any comfort, all without any expense to the Government. That the teacher lived in the buildings and that a Government school was kept there I suppose not even the most critically inclined would think of criticising; but is there any cause for even hints of criticism that wards of the Government, helpless orphans, bereaved of their natural protectors by an epidemic, should be housed in a building owned by the Government, but made habitable by the mission caring for them until a house could be provided by the church conducting the mission, especially if the building had been left vacant it would have been torn down by people traveling up and down the coast.

The report states that the school has an average attendance of 17. That was true in 1900 at the opening of school, but not in 1905, the date of Mr. Churchill's visit, as the school report of that year will show. In 1905 and 1906 the enrollment was 35, and the average daily attendance 24½.

The Lutheran Synod contributes a lump sum of \$1,000 annually for the support of the children.

This was true from 1900 to 1903. During 1903-4 and 1904-5 the contribution of the church was increased, just how much I do not know, as I do not have the treasurer's report at hand. To help cover the expenses of the mission the writer gave his salary from the Government for three years and expended \$600 of his own money. This I suppose I had a perfect right as an American citizen to do. Since 1905 the orphanage and mission have been supported entirely by the church, and besides the church has contributed some to the support of the mission apprentices, as the income of the herd, as I will show later on, does not cover the outlay as yet.

Mr. Brevig has been absent from Alaska for several months, but returned August 1, 1905. During his absence Ludwig Larson, the postmaster, had charge of affairs and received \$80 a month from the Government and \$400 a year from the synod. (Report, p. 56.)

The above shows the inaccuracy of Mr. Churchill's information. Mr. Brevig had been absent from the station from October 14, 1903, until July 23, 1905, with the exception of July and August, 1904, when he came to assist Mr. Larson, who took charge in July, 1904, in beginning the work—a matter of nineteen months, which certainly was several times several months. I did not arrive August 1, 1905, as stated, but July 23, 1905; a small matter indeed, but the error throws light on his manner of handling facts. I told him on his visit here that I had arrived July 23.

During my absence Mr. Howick had charge from October 14, 1903, to July 3, 1904, when Mr. Larson took charge and remained in charge until July 1, 1905, when his engagement with the mission and station expired. The report indicates that during this time he was also postmaster in Teller; this is not correct. After leaving the station he engaged as bookkeeper for the Arctic Trading and Mining Company, of Teller, and acted as assistant postmaster during the summer, but devoted his time exclusively to his duties at the station during his stay at the station. The report states that he received \$80 per month from the Government, and \$400 a year from the synod. That this was not so was explained on three different occasions to Mr. Churchill. Mr. Larson explained the true state of this matter to him, but Mr. Churchill did not seem to have grasped it, and it was explained to him again by Mr. Larson, and on inquiry I again explained the true status in this matter on his visit in August, 1905. The facts are, Mr. Larson also gave his salary received from the Government for the support of the home, but instead received from the synod \$400 a year, traveling expenses from Seattle to the station and back again to Seattle, also board and the needed fur clothes.

The inmates of this orphanage are mostly children of parents who died of an epidemic two or three years ago, etc. (Report, p. 56.)

The epidemic referred to was in July and August, 1900, just five years before Mr. Churchill's visit.

In attempting to find out the true status of the deer herd here it was soon discovered that most of the figures were based on estimates, although Mr. Larson submitted a report to the Bureau in my presence giving exact figures as of June 30, 1905. Although he appeared to know nothing of a loan. (Report, p. 56.)

The figures reported by me to the Bureau were based on actual count. The number of deer in the herd in 1900 was ascertained by actual count, and every year the number of deer that died from disease, accident, or were butchered, also the deer sent to other stations were subtracted, and all living fawns June 30 of each year were marked and added to the number of deer in the herd; also the number landed here from Siberia or brought from other stations (Wales). This was my count, Mr. Lopp in December, 1904, decided to count the deer in this herd, at the same time he cut out some of the deer, as he later in the report calls it for removal to Unalakleet (the actual number sent was 290) and it was agreed between Mr. Lopp and Mr. Larson that the latter should come over to the herd and count. When Mr. Larson arrived Mr. Lopp had already counted by driving the deer in small bunches into the small corral and counting and estimating the number in each batch, also the owners. Some of the deer got out of the big corral and could not be assigned to any owner, but were estimated at 22. This is what Mr. Churchill calls the only recent count. I would designate it as an estimate. \* \* \*

Superintendent Lopp says that Mr. Brevig has given out only 25 deer to natives in the last five years. This station is perhaps a fair illustration of how the policies of loaning, reloaning, and swapping deer works out. (Report, p. 56.)

No more deer were due. This station was vacated as a reindeer station in 1898, and the central station transferred to Eaton, and Teller station was reopened as a local reindeer station July 1, 1900. In replying to the next paragraph this will be more fully explained.

Mr. Larson knew of a loan of deer and so informed Mr. Churchill. The loan of 100 deer from the Government has never been denied or doubted, and when the loan was due it was paid, and it not only, as stated in the report, "was supposed," but the 100 deer were turned over to the district superintendent when he appeared and his receipt for the same taken.

The above list shows that only one native boy 15 years old had 254 deer, one has 113, and 3 others have a few. Notwithstanding Teller is the oldest station, there is only one native who is rated as an independent herder or owner of unincumbered deer, the others are still apprentices.

This is a perversion of facts, and by leaving out a number given him the investigator makes two persons appear as one in his list,

“Dumak, Sekeoglook 113.” The data given him was, Ablikak 254, Dumak 99, Sekeoglook 113.

To try the method of giving the natives a few deer before the expiration of their term of apprenticeship, in 1903 I gave two of the apprentices 5 females and 1 male each, with the understanding that at the end of five years' service they would get additional deer to make up 20 females and 5 males, and if any of the deer marked to them died or any of the increase died, this would not be their loss, but the mission's. In this way Serawlook has 11 deer marked for him, and Caxrock 10, which a month later, when their apprenticeship expired, was increased to 25 for Caxrock and 31 for Serawlook, who was given 5 deer extra because he had done considerable work the others had not done and been more reliable in many instances.

In December, 1897, Woodsock, Sekeoglook, and Tautook, on removal of the herd to Eaton station, were given their deer earned as apprentices of the Government and loaned 25 deer each by the Government, and were left here as independent herders and have been rated as such ever since. Wooksook died in 1900 and the whole family but a boy about 10 years old, who inherited the herd (60 deer) of his father, and the deer are on the lists as Abmahkdoolik's. Tautook moved with his herd to Golofnin Bay in December, 1902, and is now rated as an independent herder at that station. In 1899 Dumak, an apprentice who went with the herd to Eaton was sent back here to herd the Government deer returned from Point Barrow, which he did until July, 1900, when I arrived and assumed control of the local herd. Dumak's apprenticeship expired in 1900, and he received his 25 deer as pay for five years' service as an apprentice, and was loaned 25 deer by the Government, which he repaid in 1905. Hence, from July, 1900, when this station was opened again as a local reindeer station, 4 natives have been rated as independent herders, owning unincumbered deer, until the removal of Tautook in 1902, when only three remained until 1905, when Serawlook and Caxrock were given their deer, and this summer, Meluk, a mission apprentice, and Nunasarlook, Dumak's apprentice, were given their deer, so when Churchill was here there were 5 independent herders, now there are 7 independent herders. These are facts that Churchill was told and Mr. Lopp knew, but that there was only one independent herder at the station Mr. Churchill was not informed by anyone who knew, and how Mr. Churchill can make such a statement in the face of all the reports and statements to the contrary is certainly a tangle to me.

Notwithstanding Teller is the oldest station, there is but one native, etc. (Report, p. 56.)

This is the most unjust criticism of all in face of his own statement on page 55. “It was from Teller most herds were started out.” If we go back to the beginning we will find that five of the



Wales independent herders received their first deer here; also Antisarlook, or Synuk Charley, got his deer here. Moses and Martin, from the Yukon and Kuskokwim; Tautook, Abmahkdoolik, Tatpan, and Okibkoon, at Golofnin Bay; besides the herds sent to missions and to Government stations, Ahlook, Electoona, and Ojello, of Point Barrow and Point Hope, also earned and received their deer here.

I will briefly state the transactions in deer since Teller became a mission reindeer station in 1900, the only period of time that justly can come into consideration in criticising its present status.

In July we had 660 deer, and 45 were sent to St. Lawrence in September. In July, 1901, we had 737 deer, 200 received from Siberia, and 200 were sent to Kotzebue Sound and 100 to Unalakleet. July 1, 1903, we had 641, and received 166 from Wales.

In July, 1904, we had 1,073 deer, and sent 290 to Unalakleet.

In July, 1905, we had 941 deer, and received none and sent none.

Hence in the five years we have received 396 deer from Siberia and Wales, sent 910 deer to other stations, and have 300 deer more than we started with.

In beginning the station new apprentices were taken into service, and their time of service (five years) had not expired when Mr. Churchill visited the station; consequently they had not received any deer. When this mission received its loan of deer, we got 75 females, and according to the present rules for reindeer stations we should have kept 1 apprentice. We started with 3; Ablikak with 1. One of the mission apprentices married during the year. Ablikak's apprentice also married. Two of the mission apprentices served their five years and received their deer. The other failed, one because he proved himself incapable to herd deer and manage a herd if he had received one. The other left because he could not abide control the last two years of his service, but after I left, in 1903, he would leave the herd and roam about from village to village. He was discharged by Mr. Howick. On promise of good behavior he was taken on again in 1904, repeated his disobedience, and on my arrival was found living with natives and had not been at the herd for many weeks. I told him as a punishment for this he would have to serve another year before he got his deer. He was a good trainer and driver, and so I would have liked to keep him. He agreed to this, but left after a few days. Frunkilina (married) served one year and left. Erlingnuk served eighteen months and left. Scrawlook served six months and left.

In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior, Appendix A, page 141, Mr. Lopp states:

I could not tell you just what their income has been, but I think they must have sold \$600 or \$700 worth of meat last year.

We will take the maximum for the six years for the mission herd.

	Dr.	Cr.
By the income of the herd for six years at \$700 per annum.....		\$4,200.00
To 50 deer paid two apprentices, at \$25 per head.....	\$1,250.00	
To five years' food and clothes for Caxrock's family.....	1,200.00	
To five years' food and clothes for Nuluk (single).....	625.00	
To five years' food and clothes for Kosituk (single).....	625.00	
To five years' food and clothes for Zoolook.....	625.00	
To one year's food and clothes for Demuklina, wife.....	250.00	
To one year and a half's food and clothes for Klingnuk.....	157.50	
To one year's food and clothes for 3 Laplanders, 1900 and 1901.....	450.00	
To two years' food and clothes for Isack Bango's family, Soo-gi-uk \$2.50 not counted.....	600.00	
Total.....	5,812.50	4,200.00

This shows that the expenses of the herd exceed the income by \$1,612.50. To this could be added the two sleds and harness that each apprentice gets when he becomes an independent herder, and also many other articles of clothes, tools, etc., that are given him. This shows that the mission has had no income from the herd, but considerable expense, and all that are justly entitled to deer have received them, and the insinuation that I or the mission have pocketed the income of two herds is not justified by facts. As the herd increases, more apprentices will be taken on and more deer given to natives as they are earned. The only mission that I know of that has had an income from the deer is the Wales mission, and I think that at the end of twelve years as a mission station the natives at this herd, or that have graduated from this herd, will have as many deer as the Wales herders have at present.

In his letter of September 19, 1905, from Teller, Exhibit E, Mr. Lopp writes:

When the mission had the Teller, Wales, and Teller Igloo routes two years ago, Serawlook made these long cold drives for \$5 a trip.

As an apprentice he had promised to do any work required of him at the herd or the mission, and this was certainly inside of his line of training, but as he did splendid work and was efficient in other respects he was given about 50 per cent of the proceeds of the mail routes, the mission furnishing the deer sleds, etc., and standing all expenses; also had one and sometimes two men bring fresh deer into Teller and take the tired deer back to the herd. Last year, as an independent herder, he got the whole income from the contract, \$575; besides the mission let him have the use of sled deer free of charge when he needed them. Will any fair-minded person say he was unjustly treated? Someone had informed him that he had been, and he showed it in his actions for a time.

Mr. Lopp further states that just as he was ready to leave he was informed that 6 female deer were due the Government from Ablikak. He was informed from the beginning, but when we were through

marking the deer returned from the mission and Dumark the herd was hard to keep together and darkness was coming on, so it was decided that I should mark them later. Mr. Lopp may have told the herders to do it also, but has the district superintendent authority to order deer men at any station to do things without the knowledge or sanction of the local superintendent? If he has, it ought not to be, especially marking deer.

Mr. Lopp also states that we had \$1,400 to be used for support of Laplanders and purchasing female deer from independent herders. Most of this was intended or used for support of Laplanders, but \$1,200 was used in purchasing female deer from herders, and the balance is still here, with a small sum deducted for expenses in cash or goods for the Government. Mr. Lopp further states that no record has been kept of the sex of the deer loaned by the Government. A record had been kept of the sex, but not of the age.

But to go back to page 56 of Churchill's report:

Superintendent Brevig stated that they in 1903 claimed 45 sled deer, but he was unable to state the number at present.

In 1903 we had 46 trained sled deer. I informed Mr. Churchill that, having so recently arrived after so long an absence, I could not state the exact number before I had communicated with the herd.

Remarkable feats by reindeer teams (p. 59) have been performed at this station, but upon inquiry the only work performed last winter was to carry the supplies, etc.

The trips (if Mr. Churchill prefers to call it "feats," nothing prevents) reported and many others have been made, which should not be to the discredit of the station; if no more was reported the winter preceding Mr. Churchill's visit, no more was done. If it is a matter of criticism that apprentices under the leadership of a trained driver make trips with reindeer, these trips will probably cease, as the income of such trips is generally so small that expenses are barely covered, and if their work in this line is to be presented in an odious light it will cease, and will the reindeer industry or any other interest gain by it? I would consider it a privilege to learn to do that which I was supposed to do.

There seemed to be a lack of knowledge everywhere as to the number of deer an apprentice would have at the end of his five years' service, also whether deer turned over to apprentices should come from the mission herd or the Government herd. Then, again, the matter of who is to furnish the herders with rations does not appear to be settled, and this adds more to the tangle.

By an apprentice I have always understood is meant a native serving his five years of probation and learning to become the owner of a herd. By a herder I understand a native that has served his five years and received his deer for the term served, and is not independent of the station. There has never been any lack of knowledge or

doubt who should pay an apprentice or how many deer he should receive at the end of five years. The party who engages the apprentice feeds and clothes him, pays him 25 deer at the end of five years' service. Native herders pay their apprentices, the mission theirs, and the Government, if any, theirs. The herders are self-supporting or get their support from their deer. Who rations the Laplanders at the different stations, the mission or the Government depends on the contract made. In this I can not see any tangle, and none but invented tangles exist in this regard.

Such simple questions as these just mentioned ought to have been settled once for all in the very beginning.

They have been settled in the very beginning, and no doubt has existed in regard thereto.

The last paragraph in regard to this station in the report and Exhibit R has partly been answered in the preceding.

\*                    \*                    \*                    \*                    \*                    \*                    \*

In several places throughout the report and exhibits I have noted misstatements of facts that anyone pretending to know a little about this coast knows are misleading, and I will call attention to a few. It may make the report appear in a true light. Teller (town) is represented as 5 miles from the mission. By shore the distance is 7 miles, and across the bay 6 miles. On page 57 it is stated that the Swedish Lutheran Church is in charge. The Evangelical Mission covenant is in charge.

Farther down we read: "Golofnin is only about 50 miles from Nome." Add 50 miles more and it will be near right.

On page 39 we read: "Conclusions as to population are based upon the census of Eskimos made by Mr. W. T. Lopp, who is better qualified to speak for that section on this subject than any other person. Commencing with Nome and extending north to Point Barrow his figures are as follows: Teller Station, 20." Since we landed, in 1900, we have never had as low a number as 20 at the station; but from 40 to 50; now we have 48.

Speaking in general upon the report, it appears that, with the exception of one mission station, isolated facts, and often not even facts, are picked out and treated without considering related facts, or taking the history and circumstances of each fact into consideration, and from these often supposed facts drawing conclusions that paint persons and affairs in unduly dark colors; that chiefly the facts that can by any mode of reasoning be construed as adverse to the mission are the ones mentioned; that the investigator has not had sufficient knowledge of the matter reported on, but depended on the statements of a person supposed to know; that some of the recommendations made as to the future are wise, and some are not.

Many more matters might be touched on, but my reply is already too long, and the reply, as far as it goes, will show that there are two sides to this question also.

Respectfully, yours,

T. L. BREVIG.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

*United States General Agent of Education in Alaska,  
Washington, D. C.*

EXHIBIT H.—*Comment of Rev. J. A. Gustafson, Swedish missionary at Golofnin, Alaska, on the Churchill report.*

GOLOFNIN MISSION, ALASKA,

*October 28, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I have just received Mr. Frank Churchill's report, and in compliance to your request of August 15 I have been reading the report, and I have also made a few comments and notes on some of the statements made in the report. Mr. Frank C. Churchill gives my poor English and my ignorance about the facts as an excuse for not getting more information from this station. But my fault is not as serious as that. The limited time Mr. Frank C. Churchill had to dispose of when he inspected this station must have something to do with the fact that he did not get all the information he wanted. When it comes to the reindeer business, I think I am well posted about the affairs in Golofnin Bay, as I have been in connection with this mission since 1900. I don't think I left any question unanswered that Mr. Churchill made. When I answered his questions by taking the figures from the record, I think I did the right thing. The record must be more reliable than my memory.

The figures Mr. Churchill received from me are as follows:

	Deer.
Mission -----	462
Nils Klemetsen, a Lap herder -----	287
Self-supporting Eskimos -----	293
Eskimo apprentices -----	36
Mission apprentices -----	35
Nils Klemetsen, apprentice -----	4
Peter Egelak -----	6
Mrs. Dexter -----	9
Government -----	32
	1, 164

I don't know what reason Mr. Churchill has for not believing it to be 52 trained sled deer in the herd. I think the figures that come from the superintendent and the herders when they are together counting the deer are the most accurate that can be obtained in this place. If Mr. Churchill had asked me about the Government deer now in the herd I would have gladly informed him how these deer

became Government deer, and that the 50 deer the Government loaned to the mission in 1896 had been returned to the Government after five years.

Concerning Mr. Nils Klemetsen, he was supporting two apprentices when Mr. Frank Churchill made his inspection here. There was only one apprentice in the report; the other had only served a short time, so he had no deer. This apprentice was later on discharged for disobedience. I deemed it wise to let him leave the herd to avoid further troubles.

There may be more statements in the report that would be well to make notes on. But the boat is coming and they have no time for waiting. If possible will try to get the mail on board the last boat that leaves Nome.

Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, yours, truly,

J. A. GUSTAFSON.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

*General Agent of Education in Alaska.*

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EXHIBIT J.—*Comment of Rev. Axel E. Karlson on the Churchill report.*

UNALAKLEET, ALASKA,

*October 18, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I have read Mr. Churchill's report on schools and reindeer industry in Alaska. The greater part of this report is based upon information received from outsiders and people not favorably disposed to the education of the Alaskans and not on facts from Mr. Churchill's personal investigation. When it was made known to us that an investigation of deer and schools was ordered, we somewhat expected that the loose talk and writings in the newspapers about the management of deer, etc., would be cleared away. But to our great surprise Mr. Churchill did not even visit this place, though it seemed to us it would have been very proper to do so, as one of the largest herds and schools are placed here. Why this place was so entirely left out was not because there was no transportation to be had to this point, for the revenue cutter *Bear* came directly from Nome via St. Michael to Unalakleet and returned from here to Nome again. In the mean time Mr. Churchill stopped at Nome and let others inform him, who know nothing about schools and condition of deer. These are only a few lines, but it will somewhat illustrate the way Mr. Churchill's investigation was carried on.

With kindest wishes I remain, yours truly,

AXEL E. KARLSON.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

*Washington, D. C.*

EXHIBIT K.—*Official letter of Judge Frank L. Campbell.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
*Washington, January 9, 1907.*

SIR: By your reference of the 4th instant I am asked for opinion whether the Secretary of the Interior will be warranted in turning over a number of reindeer to the Alaskan natives under a provision of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 730), which makes appropriation "for the support of reindeer stations in Alaska, and for the instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of the reindeer," but directs that "all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as practicable be turned over to the missions in Alaska, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

There would not seem to be room for difference of opinion as to the meaning of this statute. It in plain terms directs that all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall be turned over to the Alaskan missions, and nowhere provides that the natives shall have any part or parcel thereof. But this is not to be done until "practicable," and the holding and use of the property will be subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

A report by Frank C. Churchill, December 11, 1905, to the Secretary of the Interior, upon the management of the reindeer service in the District of Alaska tends to show that the holding of reindeer by missions in Alaska is not for the best interests of the natives, but this is a question of policy which the Congress of the United States in the rightful exercise of its powers has determined adversely to said report and presumably after a full investigation of the subject.

I advise you that there is no authority in said act for turning over any Alaskan reindeer to the natives, but suggest that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe such conditions to the mission use of this property as may contribute to the best interests of the natives. The act in question clearly contemplates this, and I am inclined to the belief that it was thought better results could be secured for the natives in this way than by intrusting them with the management of the property.

Very respectfully,

FRANK L. CAMPBELL,  
*Assistant Attorney-General.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Approved, January 9, 1907.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
*Secretary.*

EXHIBIT L.—*Salaries of Government officials in Alaska, 1886.*

Governor, \$3,000.

Judge, \$3,000 and traveling expenses, making total salary \$4,000.

District attorney, \$3,500 and traveling expenses, making total salary \$5,000.

Clerk, \$2,500 and traveling expenses, making total salary \$5,000.

Marshal, \$2,500 and traveling expenses, making total salary \$5,000.

Fishery agent, \$4,000 and traveling expenses.

General agent education, <sup>a</sup> \$2,400 and traveling expenses.

General agent Seal Islands, \$3,650 and traveling expenses.

First assistant, \$2,950 and traveling expenses.

Second assistant, \$2,190 and traveling expenses.

Third assistant, \$2,190 and traveling expenses.

Five commissioners, each, \$1,000 and fees and traveling expenses, making total salary \$2,000.

Collector of customs, \$3,782 and fees and traveling expenses, making total salary \$5,000.

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EXHIBIT M.—*Decision of the Secretary of the Interior that the Presbyterian Board of Missions ought to pay one-half of the salary of the general agent of education for Alaska.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of April 15 calling my attention to the inadequacy of the salary attached to the office of the general agent of education in Alaska, and informing me that the arrangement by which the mission board contributed \$1,200 toward your salary has been terminated, and asking the consent of the Secretary of the Interior to make the salary of the general agent \$2,400 per annum, with traveling expenses while on business.

I have the honor to state that your letter has been submitted to the Secretary, and after consideration of the same he directs me to inform you that the Department will not increase the portion of the salary contributed by the Government. He thinks that the mission board should continue to contribute one-half of the salary while you continue to hold the position. The small appropriation made by Congress to education in Alaska, and the increasing demand upon the Government for the support of the schools will not at this time, in his opinion, justify any increase of the salary of the general agent.

Very truly yours,

N. H. R. DAWSON, *Commissioner.*

REV. SHELDON JACKSON,

Care Presbyterian Assembly, Omaha, Nebr.

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<sup>a</sup> \$1,200 from Government and \$1,200 from Missionary Society.



EXHIBIT N.—*Recommendation of the Commissioner of Education that the salary of the general agent of education for Alaska be made \$3,000 per year.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1897.

SIR: I inclose herewith a letter from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of education in Alaska, requesting that his salary be placed, from and after January 1, 1898, at the sum of \$3,000, and be paid from the congressional appropriation for education in Alaska.

Formerly the Presbyterian Board of Missions paid one-half of Doctor Jackson's salary, but a year ago the Alaska division, through the order of the Secretary of the Interior, assumed the payment of \$2,000 of the salary, and the missionary board has made up the rest.

The increase of the general agent's duties, due to matters connected with the reindeer and the increase of population in Alaska, makes the former salary insufficient to support him properly. Nominally the Government pays the expenses of transportation and subsistence in case the agent goes to the field, but an agent in an official position always has many extra expenses which can not be refunded to him by the United States Treasurer.

While a salary of \$2,400 would enable an agent to live in Washington comfortably, the sum of \$3,000 does not suffice for his expenses when he is obliged to travel about on important business. Inasmuch as this is not a matter of legislation by Congress, but is entirely within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, I respectfully recommend that the salary of the United States agent of education for Alaska be fixed at \$3,000 instead of \$2,000, as heretofore, when a portion of it has been paid by the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT O.—*Mr. Churchill does not go ashore at Kotzebue.*

KOTZEBUE, ALASKA, October 1, 1905.

\* \* \* I regretted that Mr. Churchill did not find it possible to visit us. The *Bear* was offshore twice, but he did not land with the other men.

With best of wishes for yourself and Doctor Hamilton, I am, believe me, your friend,

DANA THOMAS.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

*General Agent, Education for Alaska,*

*Washington, D. C.*

EXHIBIT P.—*Statement of Government teacher with regard to fawns at Unalaska.*

1420 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE,  
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1906.

DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: Yours of the 25th inst. is received. In reply to your question, I can not say positively that I saw fawns on Unimak Island, though at one time when some of the children and I climbed a mountain, we saw the reindeer in the distance and said there must be some young ones in the group, as several of them looked smaller than the rest. In winter, two of the old reindeer used to come to the steps of the school, and we fed them tidbits to tame them and encourage their visits. In this way I became interested in the animals; and I distinctly remember one occasion when, in response to my inquiries regarding the reindeer, the father of one of the boys in the Jesse Lee Home replied that he had seen them, and that there were young ones with them. I do not now remember who it was that gave me this information, but it was one of the men employed as a hunter by the Alaska Commercial Company, and I would almost say that it was Captain Petersen, who had two children in the school, and who was in charge of one of the Alaska Commercial Company's schooners. But though I do not distinctly remember the man, the conversation impressed itself on my mind, because of my interest in the reindeer and their visits to the school.

I am sorry that I can not give you more information regarding the reindeer on Unimak Island. However, I do know of the good which the schools of Alaska have accomplished under your wise administration, and if you need any service which I can render, I shall be only too glad to give it.

I regret exceedingly that you are having more trouble with Alaskan affairs—you have already had more than your share.

I am, respectfully, yours,

M. ELIZABETH MELLOR.

EXHIBIT Q.—*Correspondence concerning the introduction of domestic reindeer into Newfoundland and Labrador.*

NATIONAL ROYAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN,  
St. Anthony Hospital, Newfoundland, April 18, 1905.

DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: Your reindeer accounts interest me enormously. It was most kind of you to send to me your most interesting reports. I do not think that as yet there has been any success with reindeer in Newfoundland, though a Doctor Campbell, of Bay Islands, had one this winter. I hope he has succeeded. I have men in now trying to get me a couple.

I hope you won't think me importunate, but I would very much like to know if there was any possibility of my importing some Siberian or Alaskan reindeer here. I am so very anxious to introduce something less savage than our dogs. There is any amount of Iceland moss, and from your reports I think that the deer could feed all the winter easily. I drive hundreds and hundreds of miles on my trips, visiting the sick in this enormous district, and if I could only get some deer by paying for them I think I could get the money if it were within reason at all. I would make almost any sacrifice to get a couple. I do not know people in Washington, so I could only refer you to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, now Chaplain to the United States Senate.

Yours, very sincerely,

WILFRED GRENFELL,  
*Superintendent.*

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,  
*Superintendent Education in Alaska,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

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GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

*St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 3, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: In conversation with Doctor Grenfell, of the Deep Sea Mission, he referred to your work in Alaska and the extensive use to which the reindeer is put in that country. I feel interested in the matter, as it may be possible to introduce the reindeer into Newfoundland for winter mail service in the northern part of the island, where we now use dog teams.

I would feel very much obliged if you would favor me with a copy of your report and any information that you may have at hand with regard to their cost and maintenance and their value for other purposes besides that of traveling.

Trusting that I am not trespassing too much upon your kindness in making this request, I remain,

Yours, faithfully,

H. JNO. WOODS,  
*Postmaster-General.*

REV. SHELDON JACKSON,  
*Bureau of Education for Alaska, Washington.*

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

*St. Johns, Newfoundland, January 12, 1906.*

DEAR DR. SHELDON JACKSON: I have received from Dr. Wilfred Grenfell and from the Hon. H. J. Woods, postmaster-general of this colony, copies of several of your reports and publications on the

question of the introduction and domestication of reindeer in Alaska. These have interested me very much since I visited Labrador. If you have published anything further recently, I should be very much obliged if you would kindly let me have a copy. I am bringing the question of the reindeer before this government and the public in the report of my visit to Labrador. But things move slowly here at times, and I do not flatter myself that much is likely to be undertaken in this colony at present, because there is much else to do, and the country is not rich. Still, I am convinced that it is a question that should be considered here.

Mr. Woods has kindly given me the specimen of the reindeer moss you were so good as to send him. I have, by the help of water, good specimens from it. I find that, excluding grass, etc., there are, besides the cladonia, two mosses that intertwine with the cladonia. I have not here the means of identifying those two mosses and I should like to know something more about them. I presume they are not so valuable from the point of view of nutrition as the lichen. No doubt you will have examined all these points and could tell me what these mosses are; whether they are eaten by the deer, whether they are a part, or an essential part, of his food along with the lichen, and what their value is. Do the Alaskan natives use the cladonia for any purpose? Have you any specimens of the tripe de Roche?

You will pardon me for troubling you on these matters because you are an enthusiast.

May I offer you my congratulations on what you have achieved in respect of the Alaskan reindeer.

Yours, sincerely,

WM. MACGREGOR,  
*Governor.*

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ST. ANTHONY, NEWFOUNDLAND, *May 23, 1906.*

DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: I mean going in for these reindeer, and I am putting up the money myself, as at present I have not been able to move the government; but I think shortly, owing to your admirable reports, I shall be able to do so. Our present governor takes the greatest interest in the question. He is not the government, alas! What I want to know from you is, where can I get a herder for the first winter, and how much would I have to pay him? I want your advice especially about this, as I see in your reports you get Finlanders from Michigan. Do you know anyone from an Alaskan mission station that would come and give me a winter? We are not very rich, being a mission ourselves, but I would put all I am worth into it, for I believe it to be one of the means of redeeming the people. I should have my herd first year on the north Newfoundland shore. I should also be glad, of course, if you would tell me how I could get reindeer,

say up to a thousand, landed down here or in St. Johns. That is to say, where you would advise me to put them. This with the hope of getting others to join.

I remember your kindness to me in Washington with much gratitude, and I have read and reread your reindeer reports.

Trusting that I may be able to write to you soon and may say that the government is going to move in this matter, believe me to remain,

Yours, very sincerely,

WILFRED GRENFELL.

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GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

*St. Johns, Newfoundland, December 30, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: I duly received your letter of the 12th with the sample of reindeer moss, for which I have to thank you very much.

The moss is no doubt identical with that which grows in this country and Labrador, on which our caribou feed.

I have forwarded it, with your reports, to His Excellency Sir William MacGregor, who takes a deep interest in the subject, and I trust that the government will be induced to take some steps toward the introduction of the deer into Newfoundland or Labrador.

Some people are of opinion that our caribou could be trained to perform the same service, but I should judge that, being a larger and heavier animal, it would not be so well adapted for traveling over deep snow.

Wishing you the compliments of the season and a prosperous year, I remain,

Yours, very faithfully,

H. J. WOODS,  
*Postmaster-General.*

REV. SHELDON JACKSON,

*United States General Agent Education in Alaska,*

*Washington, D. C.*

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BUFFALO, N. Y., *February 27, 1907.*

DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: I have made some progress in the question of reindeer for Labrador, and have just written a long letter to Mr. Hamilton, who has been kindly helping me with information.

I thank you very heartily for your kind letter to the Boston Transcript. You will be very glad to know that Harmsworths are going to come in and buy reindeer with me, so that we shall lessen the amount of transport per head. If you could kindly see Mr. Hamilton on the matter, I have no doubt that you could offer advice which would be exceedingly helpful as matters have further progressed, and we look upon you as the "Pope" in these matters.

I know you understand that I have no money to spare, and yet I do not wish to be "penny wise and pound foolish." I am asking Mr. Hamilton to write direct to Mr. Beeton at once and send the necessary publications. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and we are simply imitating your great achievement.

Yours, faithfully,

WILFRED GRENFELL.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

*Bureau of Education, Alaska Division,*

*Washington, D. C.*

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BOSTON, MASS., *March 30, 1907.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: Will you please read the inclosed note and let me know what it would cost us to have your men go over to buy the deer and ship them out? I think with Beeton that it would be advisable to have a man go with experience, though of course it is going to be expensive. However, I do not see how we can help that. Do not make any final arrangement before you have let me know exactly the terms on which your buyer would go. Please answer to 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Thank you so much for writing to the Transcript and for all the interest you are taking. You will have the honor of having a very influential hand in introducing the deer on both sides of the continent. Some day you will have to come down and add to your kindness by inspecting and reporting on our herds. Maybe that is the kind of tonic you are standing in need of.

Ever yours, very gratefully,

W. T. GRENFELL.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

*Bureau of Education for Alaska,*

*Washington, D. C.*

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BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

*Washington, D. C., April 1, 1907.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR GRENFELL: Your letter of March 30 to Doctor Jackson has been received. You will be sorry to hear that Doctor Jackson continues to be seriously ill. About two weeks ago he was taken to Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia, where he submitted to a surgical operation. He is slowly regaining his strength, but it will probably be several weeks before he is able to return to the Bureau of Education.

Mr. William A. Kjellmann, who assisted Doctor Jackson in securing reindeer in Lapland in 1898, received a salary of \$125 per month. His present address is, as I wrote in my letter of March 4, No. 622 Trenton avenue, San Antonio, Tex. He has not been employed by the Bureau of Education for several years. He resigned on account of failing health, and I am not sure that he has completely regained his strength. Permit me to suggest that it might be well for you to telegraph Mr. Kjellmann.

In case Mr. Kjellmann is unable or unwilling to engage in this enterprise it has occurred to me that Mr. Albert Lahti, whose address is Calumet, Mich., might be secured to obtain reindeer for you in Lapland. Mr. Lahti was employed as an instructor in the Alaska reindeer service in 1904. He proved to be very efficient and conscientious. Last September he returned to his family in Calumet, Mich.

Mr. J. H. Jasberg, of Hancock, Mich., who kindly acted as agent for this Bureau in securing the services of certain Finns, among whom was Mr. Lahti, for our service in Alaska, happened to call here this morning and I mentioned to him your desire to secure some one to purchase reindeer for you in Lapland. He at once recommended Mr. Lahti, and my own impression is that Lahti is an efficient, conscientious, and reliable man. He is not very familiar with the English language, but he could do good service in visiting the villages in Lapland and purchasing the reindeer.

I inclose Mr. Jasberg's card and I know that he will be willing to assist you in any way you desire.

Very truly, yours,

WM. HAMILTON,  
*Assistant Agent of Education for Alaska.*

Dr. W. T. GRENFELL,

*14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.*

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S. S. "STRATHCONA,"

*Labrador, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, April 5, 1907.*

DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: I'm a thousand times sorry to hear you are still sick. May God soon restore you to health and work.

Ever so many thanks for writing to me. I have written Kjellmann and Lahti. I presume they would be far better than strangers. One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month and expenses is going to be a pull on my fund, however. Many thanks.

Yours, ever,

WILFRED GRENFELL.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *April 10, 1907.*

DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: This morning I received a letter from one Wilfred Grenfell, superintendent of the Royal National Mission

to Deep Sea Fishermen, which headquarters are in London. This gentleman seems to be at No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York, at present. He writes asking me if I am willing to go to Lapland and bring a herd of reindeer to north Newfoundland, how much I would want for going, and how many deer he can get for \$10,000, etc. I can understand from his letter that he must have received some information from you or from some one connected with the Bureau, as he seems to know all about our expedition of 1897.

I have to-day answered him asking to know for what purpose he intends to bring this herd of deer over to Newfoundland and also some other questions in regard to the probabilities of such a herd being cared for in the proper way and finding sufficient moss in Newfoundland to make the enterprise a success. You know that I will not and can not afford to be identified with any failing enterprise; therefore I would want to know all the details that I can get before deciding whether I would undertake to go there or not.

I can of course undertake to land any given number of deer at any point on New Foundland for a certain amount of money without caring any further about whether the herd will do well or not after they are on shore, but you know that my bend is not that way. If I undertake such a proposition I will carry it out to the end, not only for the sake of the dollars that is in it, but for the sake of the good which a herd of reindeer can furnish to the countries adapted to such culture.

You surely are aware of the fact that the Storting of Norway passed a law in 1898 or 1899, after we had been over there, prohibiting the exportation of moss, not reindeer; but you know that if no moss can be exported no reindeer can be exported.

As it seems that this society does not wish to expend any more than \$10,000, I am at a loss to know how to figure the matter out just at this moment, as it would not be a sufficient number to justify hiring a special steamer as we did the last time, and shipping them with the ordinary freight steamers would be in the first place too slow and, second, would be a costly affair; that is, it would cost more per head. I notice that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra of England is a patron of this society, and I also note some other high-sounding titles on the letter head. Why not suggest that Queen Alexandra use her influence for a special collection and build up this fund from \$10,000 to \$50,000. We could then do the thing right, not in such a rush as we had to be the last time, thereby paying for everything we wanted with a premium.

I do not know how close you are to this enterprise, but I feel sure that these people here have been studying your moves, otherwise they would not have come to the conclusion to import this herd



to Newfoundland, so if you see Mr. Grenfell, please suggest these things to him, and it might aid him in carrying out his plans, provided his plans are philanthropic and of a charitable nature. In such case I believe the good Queen would do something for them if you remind them that in the late Queen Victoria's library they will find *The Rainbow's End*, bound in sealskin from the Pribilof Island and clasped by nugget from the Klondike gold field, which you know Mrs. Henderson sent her as a memory of the opening of the gold field in Alaska. Now, if the present good Queen will take the time to read this book she can't help but feel enthusiastic and arrange for some social entertainment for the benefit of the fund to provide her people with a big herd of reindeer.

If these English people go at it in the right way, there is no doubt but what they will succeed; and as to a financial enterprise, you may tell them that there is nothing better on earth.

Hoping they will succeed in time and make as good a showing in Newfoundland as you have done in Alaska, I am,

Yours, as ever,

WM. A. KJELLMANN.

SHELDON JACKSON,  
*Washington, D. C.*

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SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *April 23, 1907.*

DEAR DOCTOR JACKSON: I have received your letter written at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and I thank you very much for writing me, although I do not think it right for you to waste your strength trying to reply to small correspondence of that kind, yet, of course, I appreciate it very much.

I had a letter from Mr. Hamilton in answer to my inquiries about Doctor Grenfell's reindeer enterprise. I had a second letter from Doctor Grenfell written at Boston, stating that he was leaving New York for England on the 24th of this month. I wrote him a letter to his New York address, but do not know whether it will catch him there or not. If it does not, I suppose it will be forwarded to him in England. I told him some of the principal points which he had to be on the lookout for in transporting a herd across the ocean. Of course, the main point was to be sure that there was sufficient moss on the Labrador and Newfoundland coast to support the deer. He says that he believes there is sufficient moss. I told him he must not believe; he must know. The next point to which I drew his attention was to inquire in England, while there, and in Norway in regard to the late rule made by the Norwegian Government against exporting moss. I also told him that it was not clear to my mind at the present time just how to go about his enterprise; as he hardly had sufficient

money to charter a steamer, yet he stated that he wished to get 300 head of deer. You know as well as I do that it requires a large steamer to carry 300 head of deer. You remember that we had only 538 head and remember the large steamer that we had to have, so I am very much afraid that if Mr. Grenfell figures from the basis of 300 head of deer (which I believe will cost him on board ship in Norway about \$11 per head—that is, the kind of deer he wants—mostly bearing doe and a few trained sled deer), he will find that paying even a low rate on regular steamers will cost him more than to charter a steamer, especially if he has to reload and reship from England.

Of course he will find all this when he goes over to England and begins to inquire, as I told him to do, especially to inquire at Glasgow, as there is a large number of enterprising steamer companies located in that town. I also told him that I was willing and ready to go, but that I would prefer to have a chance to go to Newfoundland first and inspect the field and look for moss, as after I had done that and satisfied myself that the animals would do well as soon as I landed them, or knowing where to drive them (as soon as I landed) to get moss for them, I would feel much more assured of the success of the enterprise and go to it more trusty. You remember what provoking times we had at Haynes Mission in Alaska just on account of this same item, namely, none of us having inspected the ground before. If we had, it would have been easy sailing.

I certainly do hope that Doctor Grenfell gets sufficient funds to carry his starting herd over, as I am sure that the Canadian government, as well as the Newfoundland government, will wake up to the fact that they could expend money in no better way toward helping their country, and appropriate funds in the future.

With greeting from Mrs. Kjellmann and Miss Kjellmann, I am,  
Yours, faithfully,

WM. A. KJELLMANN.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,  
*Washington, D. C.*

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ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN,  
HEAD OFFICE, BRIDGE HOUSE,  
*181 Queen Victoria Street, London, December 19, 1907.*

DEAR DR. SHELDON JACKSON: You will rejoice to hear that the reindeer were successfully started on their voyage across the Atlantic on Saturday last (December 14, 1907). The arrangements went off without a hitch of any kind, and, as they seem to be experiencing extremely mild weather on the other side of the Atlantic, there is no

reason to anticipate trouble in landing the deer on their arrival at St. Anthony, North Newfoundland.<sup>a</sup>

I handed in the information about the departure of the steamship *Anita*, with the deer on board, to Reuter's Agency, and they promised to cable the news across to America, so it is possible you are already aware of the information I am sending you, but I am so exceedingly grateful to you for all the interest and trouble you took, that I feel I must send you a special line to insure your having early information of the successful issue of my efforts in connection with Doctor Grenfell's reindeer scheme.

You will be especially interested to learn that I have reengaged a couple (of) your Alaska Laplanders.

Believe me to be, faithfully, yours,

FRANCIS H. WOOD, *Secretary.*

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<sup>a</sup>The 300 reindeer for Doctor Grenfell were safely landed January 7, 1908, at Cremeliere, 2 miles from St. Anthony, North Newfoundland. S. J.



EXHIBIT R.—*Extracts from the testimony of Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., Commissioner of Education of the United States, in a public hearing, April 28, 1906, before the Subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, having in charge the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill for 1907, Hon. T. A. Tawney, Chairman, pages 745-746.*

THE CHAIRMAN: Has there been any investigation into the school question in Alaska during the past year, and a report made on that subject?

MR. HARRIS: I asked the Secretary to detail some one from his own crops to look at the Alaska schools at first hand, and a Mr. Churchill was sent up there. Perhaps you were asking your question to draw out that fact. He was not sent by me, but by the Secretary direct. The report has been received, and I have had a copy within a week handed to me—that is, Mr. Churchill's report. That was on the reindeer question chiefly, but it relates to some extent to the other schools.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE CHAIRMAN: How much time did he devote to the investigation?

MR. HARRIS: He was up there on his visits a little less than three months.

THE CHAIRMAN: His report consists chiefly of rumors which he heard and complaints which he heard?

MR. HARRIS: The bulk of it. He made a very acute examination himself so far as he had time, giving perhaps a few hours to inquiry at the station, but not always able to see the herd itself, not being able to visit a herd four or five miles from the station; in such cases all he could do was to ask questions for three or four hours, but while on the long voyages he could discuss hearsay traditions and collect opinions as to management and policy.

THE CHAIRMAN: His information, then, was mostly hearsay?

MR. HARRIS: Yes, sir. I have read his report carefully, and pronounce it hearsay as far as our department is concerned. There are patent mistakes in it of a very serious kind. The hearsays are absurd, most of them. For instance, there were reindeer obtained in Norway by the War Department. They were obtained to carry provisions from Skagway up to the mines in Canada, and relieve starving miners there, and the deer brought over were steers or geldings. He thought from what he could hear, and he put this down,

that they were brought by the Bureau to mix the strain of reindeer that we got over in Siberia. Of course, the expedition was sent over on purpose to buy steers or geldings, and not females. Then he thinks that sixteen deer which we purchased the first year (1892) and placed on an island near Unalaska were geldings, and had not been increasing up there, as reported by the Commissioner of Education, but I can prove by reputable witnesses that there were fawns seen there on the second and fourth years after 1892.

THE CHAIRMAN: His information was inaccurate.

Mr. HARRIS: That kind of information was sometimes accepted in the report as though it was true. It was entirely inaccurate and misleading.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there many inaccuracies in the report?

Mr. HARRIS: Almost every page has something on it of that kind.

THE CHAIRMAN: His report is practically valueless so far as your Bureau is concerned.

Mr. HARRIS: Entirely so; yes, sir. I have in preparation a review of it which takes up almost every page, acknowledging, of course, his good intent and admitting that he did as well as anybody could.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you know out of what fund he was paid?

Mr. HARRIS: Yes, sir; out of the appropriation for Education in Alaska—the \$50,000 fund. That was a general fund. \* \* \*

THE CHAIRMAN: The expenditure of \$6,800 then was for the purpose of investigating and for a report which has proved of no value. \* \* \* How many schools would that \$6,800 provide teachers for in Alaska?

Mr. HARRIS: About four, I should think.

DOCTOR JACKSON: We closed nine native schools, never started them at all last year, and it would have kept half of those open.

Mr. SULLIVAN: You haven't any doubt as to the comparative value of keeping schools open and codifying rumors?

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